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A Peep Into Shrinagar

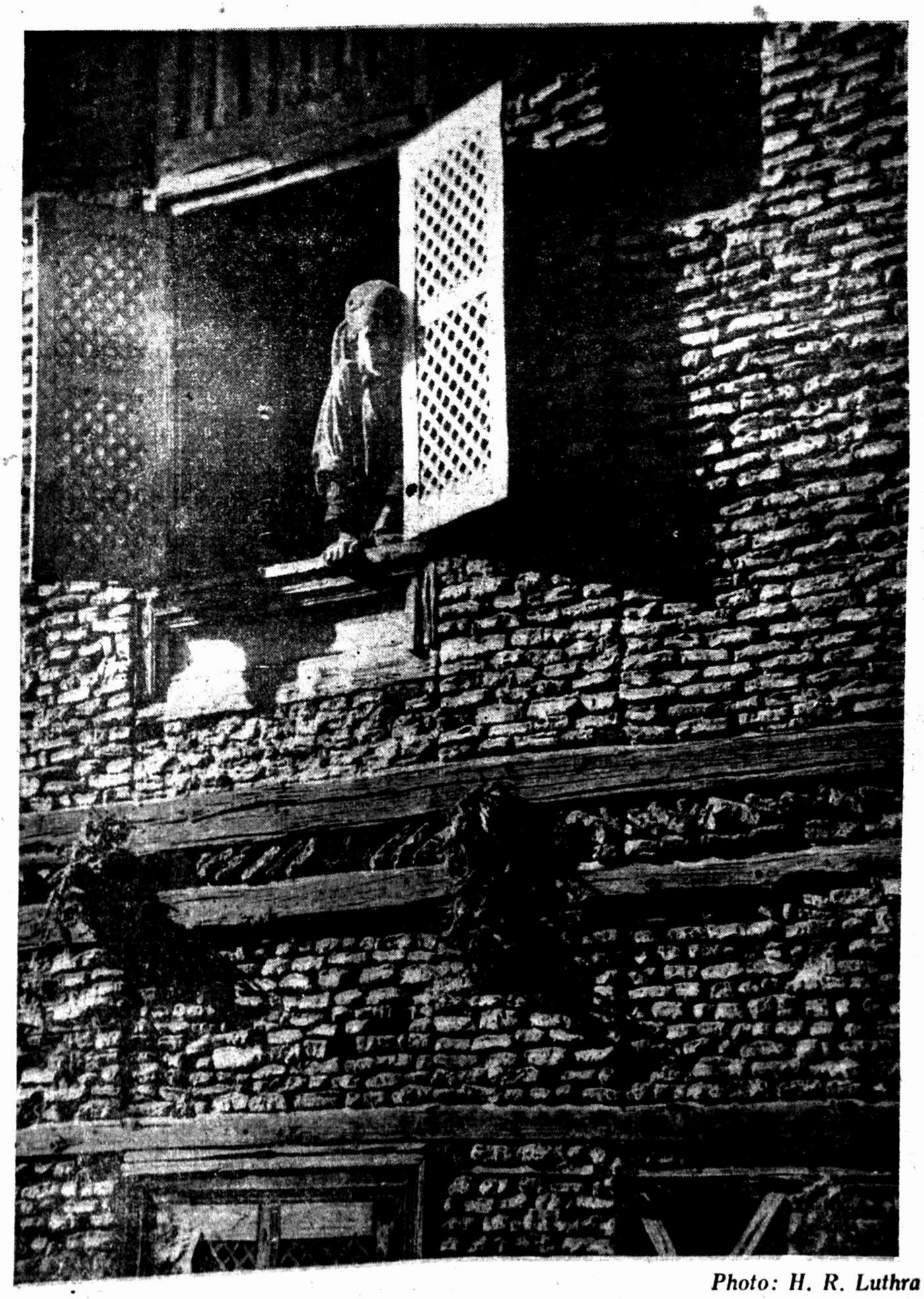

Photo: H. R. Luthra

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By H. N. Brailsford

HOW WAS INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE WON?

(See Page 3)

Why Do We Smoke?—

TOBACCO is an herb that soothes both the smoker and the tax collector

For one it invokes urbanity and a certain degree of felicity. For the other it gives assurance that the Treasury will be fattened. As a rule the tax collector cultivates the smoker on the theory that the more tobacco burned the greater the revenue.

Rarely does the collector say, "You are smoking too much. You must cut down." But that is what happened recently in Britain when Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, doubled the tax on tobacco.

It was a matter, not of health, or morals, but of economics with Mr. Dalton. He had looked at the record: it showed conclusively that the British appetite for tobacco had increased to an extraordinary degree during the war years. The United States is the source of most of the leaf tobacco imported by Britain and last year the bill was some dol. 224,000,000, or about three times the amount expended in 1938. Therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded that Britain was spending

BY WALTER S. HAYWARD

too much of her scanty supply of dollars on the weed—money that might that might well be used for food and other essential goods.

Britishers are not the only people who are smoking more. The cult of the cigarette has spread over the world. Demand is strong, supply is short and prices are high in many ecuntries. Cigarettes are currency in Germany today and a prime black market item all over Europe Only here in the United States, where tobacco is plentiful, can the smoker satisfy his needs at reasonably low prices. And we are burning up tobacco at a great rate. Ten years ago 171 billion cigarettes came off the American production lines. Last year the number was 351,892,753,483. That is the measure of American smoking. If we were asked to cut down we would gripe loudly and make things uncomfortable for our betters in Washington.

Two Questions

The attempt to curb the British smoker is an experiment that only a tax collector extraordinary would attempt and it raises two questions:

(1) Will the Britisher voluntarily reduce his tobacco ration and so help his hard pressed Chancellor?

(2) Why do we smoke anyhow?

Time will answer the first question but London already notes certain straws in the wind. Some of those who resolved either to abstain from tobacco or reduce their consumption are beginning to weaken or backslide, as the case may be. There is however, a large group that is financially unable to continue former smoking habits. For these people cigarettes at 67 cents a package have become distinctly a luxury. Hence Mr. Dalton may succeed in cutting consumption and reaching his objective—the saving of dol. 30,000,000 of Britain's dollar hoard.

To smoke their cigarettes and save tobacco, too, Britishers have adopted various dodges. "Space smoking" has made its appearance — the smoker takes his first cigarette later in the day and widens the intervals between smokes. There is also "stub smoking"—the smoker takes a few puffs, stubs his cigarette and puts it aside for later use. Then a few more puffs and more stubbing. Finally, as a matter of self-discipline, there is reported to be a larger demand for non-smoking compartments in the trains. All these practices conform in greater or less degree to the Dalton plan to cut consumption.

The second question is universal and more intricate. One must remember that many people — men as well as women—never smoke. Some dislike the taste of tobacco, others have delicate throats and sinuses. Still others are told by their doctors that they will be better off if they do not smoke. A few have scruples or they promised their parents never to use tobacco in any form. They are tolerant people, these non-smokers, and they would not attempt to lay down the law, as James I of England did in his famous "Counterblaste" more than three centuries ago:

A custom loathsome to the eye, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs and in the black, stinking fume theereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit is bottomless."

But what about the smokers—why do they smoke? One may say, without fear of contradiction, chiefly because they like it. G. L. Hemminger

Tobacco is a dirty weed. I like it.
It satisfies no normal need. I like it.
It makes you thin, it makes you lean.
It takes the hair right off your bean.
It's the worst darn stuff I've ever seen.
I like it.

put the idea in verse:

Tobacco is a dirty weed. I like it.
It satisfies no normal need. I like it.
It makes you thin, it makes you lean,
It takes the hair right off your bean.
It's the worst darn stuff I've ever seen. I like it.

Here are a few more reasons gathered at random. A woman: "I smoke because I'm nervous and it relaxes me." A man: "I started in young and I've been at it ever since. I have a great weakness for tobacco." Another woman: 'It gives me something to do.' Another man: "I smoke because it is a form of companionship. When alone I smoke more." Still another man: "If I don't smoke I'd have a worse habit."

Habit!

There it is — habit. That, too, is the medical diagnosis. Elderly men recall that they acquired the habit with some difficulty in boyhood and at the expense of some tongue lashings, even the strap. They began with corn silk wrapped in soft tissue, twisted at both ends. They tried rattan from old buggy whips, the stems of grape vines, sweet fern If they were flush they bought a package of Sweet Caporals, with a picture of Della Fox or John L. Sullivan thrown in. Price, 5 cents. Sweet Caporals were nectar, if they didn't make one sick.

It is easier to become a smoker nowadays. Corn silk for the beginner is out. He can always bum a cigarette from a friend. Once the habit is acquired, it spawns other habits by no means commendable.

Some of us know the type of chap who insists on smoking in bed and setting the mattress on fire and the fellow who grinds his cigarette butt into the rug and leaves a trail around the house marked by scars on the furniture. No doubt, too, you have met in the elevator the careless smoker who jabs his lighted fag into your coat even in these days of high cost clothing. And there is the nervous chain smoker with stained, shaky fingers, reeking garments and a bad taste in his mouth—the horrible example of uncontrolled smoking All these and more, including the creature who exhales a host of bacteria in a cloud of smoke.

But smoking can be an art as well as a nuisance. Watch the confirmed pipe smoker fill his bowl. He packs his tobacco deliberately and carefully, pressing it down but never too tight, and leaving a few loose strands on top to catch the flame. Lighting up is a ritual. He circles the bowl with his match until the tobacco is drawing evenly and puffs slowly and contentedly. He enjoys the ritual and the flavor. He does not overheat his pipe. For him tobacco is solace because he understands the art of smoking

Not A Sedative

Some cigar smokers, too, have mastered the art. Before they light up they smell the cigar to get the fragrance of the wrapper. They know instinctively whether the cigar is good or bad. If it is good they draw leisurely to get the full flavor. They pause now and then, cigar in hand, to let the smoke curl upward like a halo. There are other smokers, however, who never give the cigar a chance. Between rapid puffs they chew and finally reduce the cigar to a soggy pulp. They have a genius for spoiling good tobacco and never get their money's worth.

Many smokers are convinced that tobacco is a sedative. Medical men say 'no" to that. The wounded soldier drawing on a cigarette gets no physical relief from smoking. There is, however, a psychological reaction. The soldier's attention is diverted and he gets mental comfort from his old habit. That applies to anyone who takes a smoke after a period of stress.

Doctors go farther in scotching the belief that tobacco is a sedative. They say that too much tobacco, with its active agent, nicotine, actually produces fatigue. In other words, one can be mildly poisoned by nicotine Medical records cite numerous cases of people who complained of fatigue and regained their energy—plus added weight — after they stopped smoking.

A physician who discussed this question with the writer cited himself as an example. "I used to smoke a great deal during the daytime," he said, "and found myself fatigued at night. It was a matter of overindulgence. Now I smoke moderately and only after dinner."

Doctors, very liberal as a rule about the tobacco habit, warn two classes against smoking — those with sinus trouble and those with a vascular disease. Smoking, or even sitting in a smoke-filled room, irritates the delicate membranes in the sinus cavity to a marked degree. It is, as one doctor put it, like rubbing sandpaper on a wound. In the case of sufferers from a vascular disease, tobacco acts as a constrictive agent. It shrinks, so to speak, the little blood vessels and thus interferes with the functioning of the heart.

Not all tobacco users are smokers. There are snuff takers and chewers. During the war, in factories where smoking was prohibited, the use of snuff and chewing tobacco increased. Even today snuff is doing very well. Some 39,000,000 pounds were produced last year. Much of the snuff is consumed in the South and in areas with foreign-born populations. And we have "sniffers" right here in New York. Anything, as we all know, can happen in the subway and if one watches closely, an occasional snuff-taker will appear. You can't smoke in the subway, but you can take snuff if you like it.

Chewing Tobacco

Chewing, not so noticeable as it was fifty years ago, is said to be on the decline. Still, we produced 61,493,564 pounds of chewing tobacco in 1946, which makes a considerable number of quids. There is little doubt that, in these hygienic days, tobacco chewing is not considered quite the right thing, but in earlier times it was a far-reaching American custom, roundly denounced by civilised foreign trippers and writers. And our own authors, too had something to say about it, Mark Twain, for example:

"How well I remember my grandmother's asking me not to use tobacco, good old soul! "You're at it again, are you, you whelp! Now don't ever let me catch you chewing tobacco before breakfast again, or I lay I'll blacksnake you within an inch of your life."

Today we frown at the tobacco chewers and even revile them, but all the same we chew gum—wads of it. So the old American custom endures.

What happened to sniffing and chewing during the war is proof that there are trends among tobacco users. There is further evidence on this point. Manufacturers say that cigarette consumption keeps pace with high consumer income, but that in lean times cigarette smokers turn to the pipe and sometimes turn themselves into chewers. Just now cigarette lovers are buying lavishly, and the demand for pipe tobacco is fairly good.

The cigarette is a tobacco saga in itself. Our early cigarettes were made of Turkish or straight domestic tobacco and not widely smoked. The cigarette business was, in fact, relatively insignificant. Along about 1910 came the blended variety. Smokers liked it, sales picked up steadily. The first World War gave another lift and when women invaded the tobacco stores the lid was off. Compare 351 billion cigarettes with nearly six billion cigars produced and one readily sees which is America's favorite smoke.

All this smoking means revenue for Uncle Sam. The tobacco tax brought him dol. 1,268,410,863 last year and he hopes to do better when he closes his books this year. Obviously, that's gold in them than tobacco fields. And not only in America's fields. The weed is grown over the world in warm, temperate and cold zones, and each nation has its own way of taxing tobacco. It has proved to be a never-failing source of revenue, thanks to the American Continent, which gave tobacco to man-

(Continued on Page 6)

—Because We Like It!

NOW LET'S ALL PLAY BALL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

HOW WAS INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE WON?

By H. N. Brailsford

The author, long an advocate of Indian independence, describes here the factors leading to the grant by Britain of Indian self-government. Moral force, he declares, was the hastening factor in a trend which had already become inevitable owing to the development of Indian economic strength.

Recently I wrote for English children a broadcast on the life-work of Mahatma Gandhi. I was happy because the B.B.C. had asked for it. By such lessons in our common schools the men and women of to-morrow are being prepared to live together in One World. Only when East and West begin in early life to understand each other shall we make a final end of imperialism and war.

But it was not an easy task to explain in simple words to immature minds the ideas of a prophet whom no Western leader has even distantly resembled. I had to convey to them some picture of the poverty of India's masses, some idea of what happened in the closed garden at Amritsar, and then to discuss the moral and political effects of civil disobedience. For how much does moral force count in the real world of 1947, where the decision seems to depend so often on dollars and high explosives? What children feel about that to-day may decide how men will act 20 years hence.

We are all, I suppose, thinking of this problem in the deeper chambers of our minds, while the last British Viceroy discusses with India's leaders the details of the transfer of power. On the surface the conquest that began in the eighteenth century has ended smoothly and with apparent spontaneity. Indians in the last act of the long drama used no pressure. They cast a nearly unanimous vote for Independence and that was enough. The British Government then decided to give effect to the will of the Indian people. To that decision it has steadily adhered and the only difficulty was to discover the acceptable procedure by which it should surrender its authority. In the end democracy worked

Why The Delay?

But why for this happy ending had India to wait till 1946? No one who faces the record honestly will argue that the British Raj had ever rested on consent. At the best, during periods of national apathy and fatigue, it rested on acquiescence. Again and again, though in our day the revolts were non-violent, India had to be conquered afresh. Always, even in quiet times, behind the vetoes and the exceptional powers of the British Governors, there lay the ultimate sanction of military force.

The conventional answer to this question is unconvincing. It is that Indians are only now fitted for complete self-government, and that their British rulers have been steadily preparing them for this responsibility by a long process of education and the gradual extension of representative institutions.

This answer, if it is plausible at all, can apply only to British policy in the last generation. It was not for this purpose that the East India Company began to dole out Western education; its aim was to qualify "natives" for junior and ill-paid posts. When the Mutiny brought to India's rulers a sense of insecurity, they reacted not by democratic concessions, but by favouring the princes, appeasing the propertied classes and driving a wedge between Muslims and Hindus

The epoch of democratic reform, whether we date it from the Morley-Minto or the Montagu-Chelmsford Acts, came only after nation-wide agitation, accompanied by terrorism on a big scale, had warned the British Government that it dare not rely too long on India's patience The pace and scope of reform visibly grew in proportion to the urgency of Congress and the size of its following. The first legislative sketch, however qualified and distorted it may have been, of a plan to hand over power was conceded in the Act of 1935, only after three campaigns of civil disobedience

A Spiritual Possession

How are we to interpret the working of these campaigns? Their first effect was on the mind of Indians. I saw their response to all that Gandhi demanded of them in 1930 and I realised, though he lay in prison with 100,000 of his followers, that he had already won Independence as a spiritual possession.

These men and women who voluntarily faced the cudgels of the police and the rigours of prison were already free in their hearts. They would never again be intimidated either by the prestige or the physical power of their foreign rulers. They might be defeated again and again but in their minds they would never cringe or submit. They felt no longer that it was their destiny to be governed by strangers. That mental yoke they had thrown off and in the act their stature had grown.

On the other side also the moral effect of the campaign was more important than its material conseqences. The revenue had suffered substantially by the loss of land tax, salt tax and liquor licenses, while the cost of additional police was considerable. This loss fell, however, on the Indian taxpayer. The boycott of British cloth affected Lancashire for a time. But much worse than all this was the lasting effect on the minds and nerves of the British in India. They realised that they were a small and isolated garrison, working among a population which meant to be free. The boycott and the refusal of co-operation were never complete enough to cause any danger to British rule, but they did cause a measure of demoralisation.

Shielding The Public

Some care was taken to shield the public at home from a too vivid realisation through the cinema and the press of all that the measures of repression had involved in severities. But everyone knew that prisons were filled with the leaders whom Indians trusted and respected. That was enough to arouse in men of various temperaments alarm or shame, bewilderment or dismay. While the campaign lasted, there were those who might agree that what is called "order" had to be restored, but they were ready to consider any concessions and any reforms that would spare India—and Britain—the renewal of such an experience

The more these men understood of Gandhi and his ideas, the stronger grew their determination to avoid any return to coercion. The Indian use of moral force produced its effect by awakening all that was best in the British people. In each generation during their long connection with India there always were humane and liberal minds among Englishmen who were sincere in their belief in self-Government. Macaulay voiced their hopes as long ago as 1830. But they could achieve little until Indians themselves put forward their demands Even then the interested reactionaries could suggest that words meant little, until Indians proved by their endurance of coercion the intensity of their passion for freedom.

Shall we say, then that moral force won Indian Independence? Certainly without it India would not be on the eve of freedom today. There is I think, only one qualification that we must add. The use of moral force must be so timed that it fits into the tendency of history. If Gandhi had been born in the eighteenth century and had staged his campaigns of civil disobedience before the eyes of Clive's contemporaries, I doubt whether they would have met with any response.

Another Schoolmaster Took Charge

The English ruling class of that day would have treated the movement as one of the oddities of the incomprehensible Oriental mind. It would have understood an armed revolt much more easily.

Thoreau and Tolstoy did something to prepare our own time for comprehension. But another schoolmaster had Britain in his charge before the final test came. The British knew very well that after the second world war they no longer had at their disposal the man-power of the financial resources to hold India down, if they chose to refuse her demand.

They had, moreover, learned the crucial importance of India as a factor in the balance of power of Asia. Her friendship, even from this narrow strategical standpoint had become of the first importance to Britain. The idealists now had two realistic arguments to reinforce their own policy to which even the cruder minds had to listen with respect.

There was yet another reason why in the end Independence came easily. In the last decade the economic relationship between India and Britain was completely transformed. The conquest imposed on India a colonial economy. She became for the British a vast estate from which they drew agricultural produce, minerals and raw materials, while it served as a market for their manufacturers and a field of investment for their capital.

Surplus Of Exports

Year after year the profits of this relationship flowed in a steady stream to Britain in the form of a surplus of exports over imports. During the 'thirties the trade-balance swung slightly the other way: India no longer paid a tribute. Gradually and late in the day, in spite of many obstacles, her own industrial development had carried her beyond the colonial phase of dependence.

What this meant was obvious only when the second world war broke out. India was able to supply so much to Britain and her allies that she was soon able to pay off her own debts, and in the end she emerged as a creditor power. Britain was now her debtor to a total of £1,200 millions. The era of economic Imperialism had come to an end with a dramatic reversal of the old relationship.

India had come to age in her forges and factories. With her cloth and her steel she had graduated for independence. It is a law of history that when a class or a nation has acquired real power, economic power, it will infallibly acquire political power also, be the delay long or short. That law, familiar, after the rise of the middle-class, in the domestic history of Britain and France has now been verified on an even grander scale in India.

Thus it was that the impersonal, anonymous tendency of history worked for independence, while Gandhi shortened the delay and won the battle with moral force.

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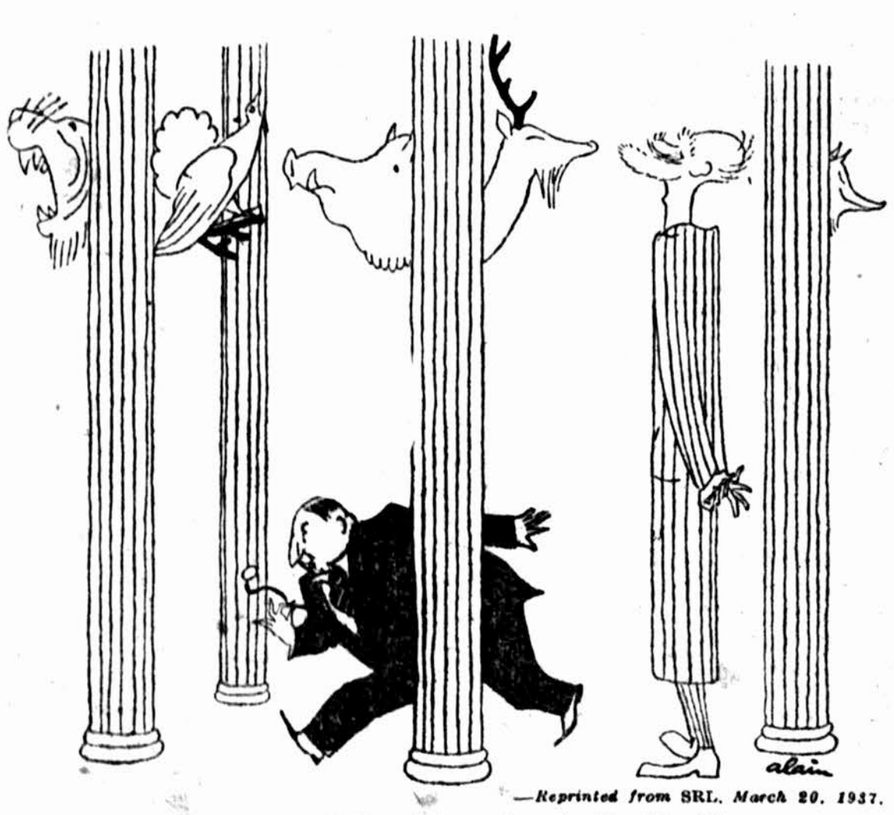


—Reprinted from SRL, March 20, 1937.

"Good heavens, Gwendolyn, where is Mr. Shaw?"

RAIN MADE TO ORDER!

Making it rain to order and stopping the downpour when enough moisture is "delivered" have been demonstrated experimentally in various ways by the Institute of Physics of Odessa University as well as by a number of other Soviet scientific institutions. It is reported.

Precipitation from clouds by the use of calcium chloride, a waste product in the chemical industry, has been repeatedly caused on open fields as well as on a small laboratory scale, . Fedoseyev, head of the special laboratory at Odessa University, states. A plane flying over a cloud bank, scatters pulverized calcium chloride, which in several minutes makes it rain.

It has long been known that calcium chloride causes a precipitation of moisture from a fog, but the phenomenon was given little practical attention. The American physicist Humphreys considered that five or six kilograms of the substance was needed to cause the precipitation of one litre of water from a fog. Fedoseyev and his co-workers have proven that for every unit of weight of calcium chloride used, 3:7 units of moisture may be precipitated

This has again attracted the direct attention of scientists to calcium chloride, the supply of which is almost incalculable: millions of tons of the substance are thrown away by chemical plants as a waste product of no use whatsoever.

Many experiments have been conducted with his substance, proving its rain-making qualities. The experiments were first conducted in Turkmenia, where aircraft dusted clouds with the calcium chloride. Large cloud banks were criss-crossed in all directions as well as cut in half by the planes dusting the atmosphere with the powder, which in every case inevitably caused a precipitation of moisture.

These experiments were subsequently repeated in a modified form on the coast of the Black Sea, in the environs of the health resort of Gagry, at which place there is a high mountain, the Dzyncha, the summit of which is often hidden in clouds At the top of the mountain an airplane motor was installed with the propeller facing upward. As soon as a cloud settled on the summit the motor was started and a powerful air blast saturated with powdered calcium chloride rose up. Four minutes later the thick cloud layer thinned out. The surface of the ground became moist and through the cloud a great chimney was formed with vertical walls

Report On Europe: 2

De Valera Dominates Them All!

PARTIES & PERSONALITIES OF EIRE

By Iqbal Singh

In this second article on Eire, our roving correspondent discusses the ascetic personality of the Taoiseach—Eamon De Valera. The Irish people have great sympathy for India and they were bewildered by the Congress acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan.

One of the leading editors observed to our correspondent:

"It is a pity your leaders did not study the history of Anglo—Irish negotiations more carefully. Had they done so, they might have avoided this Peace by Ordeal".

Irish politics today is in a peculiarly static phase.

The Fianna Fail, the party in office, is firmly established and there is little prospect of an early shift in the balance of power.

The Fine Gael, principal opposition party, is passing through a disheartening period of stagnation if not demoralisation. It offers no alternative programme which would attract the electorate and has no striking personality to capture the imagination of the people. Its outlook trails clouds of reactionary Tory doctrines and in its international orientation it is hopelessly compromised by its belief in the inevitability of Ireland's dependence on Britain.

The Labour Party

Then there is the Labour Party, which is still in its infancy. Moreover, it is weakened by internal divisions and conflicts familiar to most labour movements, particularly in Catholic countries. Its social base is narrow owing to the numerical inferiority of industrial labour in Eire. This makes it impossible for it to aspire to power in the near future; it can at best hope to attain to a position where it might hold the balance between the two major political parties. Finally, a number of farmers' representatives and ineffectual independents complete the pattern of Irish polity

Mr. Cosgrave, once the leader of Fine Gael, is in retirement. His son is a member of the Dail, but the leadership belongs to General Mulcahy. Once the Chief of Staff of the Irisn Republican Army, he is not so impressive a parliamentary and political leader as he was as a soldier. One observes that as soon as he rises to address the House the Chamber almost empties. Inevitably, Mr. De Valera's personality dominates the parliamentary scene.

The Taoiseach

And not only the parliamentary scene. He dominates Irish politics. A whole epoch of Ireland's progress towards sovereignty has become inextricably linked up with his personality. He has almost come to be regarded as Eire's permanent Prime Minister, or 'Taoiseach' (pronounced Tee-Shock) to give him his Gaelic designation. Such security and permanence of tenure is not normally good for politicians; it tends to distort the perspective of lesser men and induces in them dangerous delusions of personal grandeur

It is a tribute to Mr. De Valera's inner sense of poise and judgment that success has not made him either conceited or authoritarian.

There is no question of the immense popularity he enjoys in the country. This at first seems a baffling phenomenon. For he lacks all those external attributes of glamour which are usually associated with politicians of the popular variety. He strikes no heroic postures; indulges in no rhetorical flourishes: is quiet and retiring in disposition. The secret of his appeal is something different: his singleness of mind and integrity of purpose which even his opponents do not deny him; and as far as the majority of Irish people are concerned, they are instinctively aware of his complete loyalty to the cause of the Republic

A Revealing Clue

Politically speaking, it would be stretching the point to claim that he is a radical in the modern sense of the term. But equally, it would be doctrinaire to deny that there is a 19th century tradition of radical thought, or to suggest that that tradition has completely exhausted its progressive impetus. De Valera's radicalism is in line with the radicalism of Tom Paine and Jefferson.

As one waits in the ante-chamber of his office to see him, one's eyes inevitably notice the revolving frame displaying the facsimile copy of the American Declaration of Independence. That furnishes a revealing clue to his political convictions which always have been and remain passionately and consistently republican.

His appearance is deceptive. Looking at him for the first time one is inclined to take him for a well preserved but ascetic civil servant. Yet no impression could be more false to the reality of the man. For De Valera is no Fabian faint-heart, no arm-chair politician. He has literally burned himself into prominence through action and has learnt his politics, not in books, but in the exacting school of relentless struggle. It should be remembered, moreover, that during the Easter Rising of 1916 he held up the British reinforcements on the Dublin Road from Kingston with less than hundred men under his command; that he was sentenced to death, the sentence being later commuted to penal servitude for life, and has known life in Dartmoor prison; that he has known not only the glory of success but the bitterness of defeat after the signature of the Treaty of 1921 when for several years he was in political wilderness.

Essential Humanity

It has been said by one of his biographers that his face today "is a palimpsest of his country's history for the last quarter of a century." That stern, lean and lined visage does, indeed, give an accurate picture of the strength of will hardened in struggle. It does not, however, give any indication of the essential humanity of the man. For talking to him one is struck by his extraordinary gentleness of tone and demeanour. It makes the visitor feel at home. His is not the overwhelming affability which some of the eminences of the world cultivate as a convenience convention and usually implies a form of self-conscious conceit; rather it is a quiet and true courtesy

For an interviewer the most impressive thing about De Valera is his desire not to be impressive. He is as anxious to learn as he is to impart information.

Everyone has his limitations and it would be romantic to claim that De Valera has none. What can be claimed for him is that he has made a virtue of his limitations. He may see only in a narrow focuss—though anyone who read his address at the League of Nations Assembly in 1932 would know that he is not unaware of the larger issues—but what he sees he sees clearly. He has a passion for lucid definitions which his critics regard as unnecessary pedantry. The Irish intelligentsia, some of them living in voluntary exile, attack his literary philistinism and the policy of his administration in banning some of the greatest products of contemporary Irish genius in the interests of a clerical conception of morals. In this they have reason on their side. But their criticism of his language policy has less justification. History may prove him to have been right in his insistance on the rebival of the national language: for a common language is the very essence of nationhood.

Attitude To India

To an Indian, naturally, the most significant thing is De Valera's attitude to India. There can be no doubt of his profound sympathy for the cause of Indian unity and freedom, of his desire to have the closest relations with India. However, diplomatic relations in these days are costly and, no matter how fervently they may desire it, small countries like Eire are not in a position to have many diplomatic representatives in foreign countries. It was clear to the writer from a long discussion which he had with the Irish leader that a beginning will have to be made on the cultural level.

It may be added that before the first World War and during the first decade of the inter-war years there was almost unbroken exchange of intellectual and political ideas between Ireland and India. It may be recalled that it was Yeats who first revealed the beauty of Tagore's poetry to the West and that our national movement was influenced by the course of national struggle in Ireland. Subash Chandra Bose and V. J. Patel visited Ireland in 1933, but since then Indo-Irish relations have been allowed to lapse. Demonstrably, it is necessary to revive these bonds of friendship.

How is it to be done? Three obvious ways suggest themselves. Firstly more of our students should come to Ireland for higher studies. Trinity College, Dublin, offers excellent facilities for the study of Arts as well as Sciences; and Indian students will receive a measure of hospitality here which they can never hope to get in England.

Secondly, the Press in India ought to have more direct news contacts with Eire At present, unfortunately, there is not a single Indian Newspaper correspondent in Dublin.

Finally, there is the sphere of exchange of commerce. So far Indo-Irish trade has largely been a one-way traffic.

In 1938, the last year for which figures are avilable, Eire imported from India goods to the value of pound 1,200,000 while we imported less than forty thousand pounds worth of goods. But these figures by no means represent the optimum level of flow of trade between the two countries. There is ample room for expansion.

This Peace By Ordeal

By a strange coincidence I arrived in Dublin on the very day that the Mountbatten Plan was announced. There was a striking unanimity in political circles, from the highest leadership downwards, that the proposed partition was a tragedy of the first magnitude. There was, indeed, some bewilderment that the Congress should have decided to accept a solution pregnant with so many bitter possibilities. As the Editor of one of the leading Irish newspapers put it: "It is a pity your leaders did not study the history of Anglo-Irish negotiations more carefully. Had they done so, they might have avoided this Peace by Ordeal."

No account of a visit to Ireland is complete without a mention of yet another important Irish personality — the city of Dublin. It is relatively a small city of provincial dimensions, but its soul is anything but provincial. Architecturally, it carries the 18th century into the 19th with a certain elegant grace. But what redeems it from provincialism is its revolutionary history. Few cities in Western Europe, with the exception of Paris, can lay claim to more vibrant revolutionary memories. Almost every street and square has its own record of struggle; and monuments to proud Empire builders stand side by side with statues of men and women who through their sacrifice destroyed the stultifying bonds of servitude. As one walks down O'Connell Street, Dublin's main shopping centre, for instance, one remembers that the street was once the scene of fierce fighting and that the General Post Office hardly a stone's throw from the Nelson monument, was the H.Q. of the rebels in 1916. Or again, wandering through St. Stephen's Green, one is inevitably reminded of the time when in this very place, to borrow an Irish writer's phrase, mortal men made immortal gesture of courage or folly.

There was a time when, in the words of a popular Irish song, they hanged men and women in Dublin 'for the wearing of the green.' Today all the buses, the post-boxes and the trains in Ireland are painted green. And in that we have, perhaps, if not as yet the fulfilment, at least the promise of a new life of freedom for the Irish nation.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1. "Velocipede" is the name given to—
   (a) Many-legged insect; (b) Old form of bicycle or tricycles; (c) Instrument for recording velocity of a body.
2. The largest state in South America is (a) Bolivia; (b) Brazil (c) Venezuela.
3. The vacuum, or "thermos", flask was invented by (a) James Dewar; (b) Michael Faraday; (c) Thomas Alva Edison.
4. Who is the author of "Brave New World"? (a) H. G. Wells; (b) J. B. Priestley; (c) Aldous Huxley.
5. For which game is the well-known player Stanley Matthews famous?
   (a) Cricket; (b) Football; (c) Golf.
6. What is a "burbot"?
   (a) A mammal; (b) German coin; (c) Fresh-water fish.
7. An "Ulster" is another name for—
   (a) Northern Ireland; (b) Welsh sailor; (c) A kind of coat.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b); 6. (c); 7. (c)

"Ah, me," said the egg at the airport, "out of the frying pan into the flyer!"

About the only thing that comes to him who waits is whiskers.

*

Wife: "Elmer, I wonder why we can't save any money?"
Husband: "That's easy; the neighbors are always doing something we can't afford."

*

Black eyes usually indicate a strong character, but more often a weak defense.

*

When the freshman returned a volume of Shakespeare to the library he was asked what he thought of his writing.
"I don't see why people make such a fuss over his work. All he has done is put together a bunch of old, well-known quotations."

*

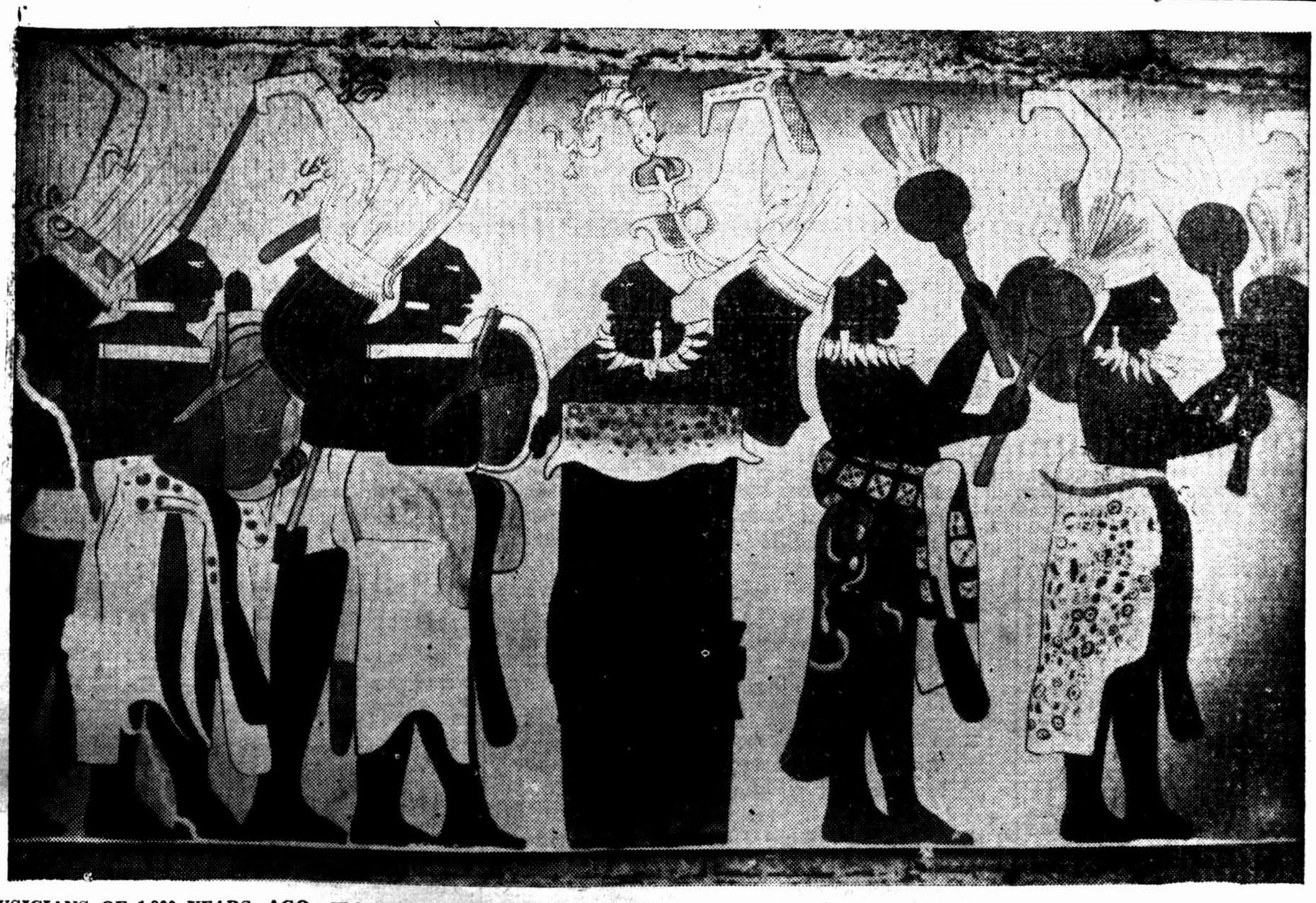
Hal: "Do you think the Senator put enough fire into his speech?"
Cal. "My opinion is he didn't put enough of his speech into the fire."

*

The Seven Ages of Woman: The infant, the little girl, the miss, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman.

*

She was insulted when somebody offered her a drink, but being a lady she swallowed the insult.



MUSICIANS OF 1,300 YEARS AGO. It shows many musicians with their instruments, taking part in the ceremony of the coronation of the High Priest, the event which the temple seems to have been built to commemorate. **This is a reproduction of one of Senor Agustin Villagra's copies of the vivid mural paintings of Bonompak.**

Searching For Chewing Gum... They Found A Civilisation

MEXICO CITY:

Chicle is a vegetable product found only in the forest of Yucatan and Chiapas in Southern Mexico. Before the white men came the Indians chewed it to keep their teeth white and strong. The Americans got the habit, and every day they spit more than 15 tons of chicle, in the form of chewing-gum, onto the sidewalks of their towns.

The United Fruit Company of New York, the biggest importer of chicle, found that they were not getting as much of it as they needed to supply th increasing demands of a world which had acquired the taste for chewing-gum from the G. I. So the company decided to send an expedition to Shiapas to look for new chicle forests.

Several archaelogists from Boston's Cargenie Institute joined the expedition, and so did Senor Augustin Villagra, a Mexican painter, and a photographer from Yale University.

Now after two years of exploration and research, the expedition has returned to Mexico City with its cameras, electricity generator and 200 mules. Many of the mules were loaded with canvases painted by Senor Villagra, exact copies of paintings the expendition's photographer found in an ancient temple while rambling around the forests in search of pictureque scenes.

Archaeologists Were Excited

When these pictures were shown to archaelogists they were visibly excited. "This art form is not only comparable to that of the Golden Age of Greece," declared Senor Alfonso Caso, the foremost Latin-American archaelogist, "but it shows a striking resemblance to the great murals of Orvieto Cathedral which, like all European art, derives from the Greeks. This discovery may lead to a complete revision of theories of the orgin and contacts of Maya civilisation."

One day, Mr. Giles Greville Healey, the expedition's photographer, was walking on the edge of an unexpired forest. It was near a spot which, on the map, is painted blue and called Lake Lacanha. Actually there is no lake, but only a stream so little is the legion known to the cartographers. Suddenly he was startled by the appearance of two bare footed Indians dressed in white tunics of woven vegetable fibre and carring stone-tipped spears. He managed to make friends with them by allowing them to shoot off his gun— they thought the noise sounded wonderful.

Knowing that there ought to be some remains of ancient Maya temples about, since Chiapas was a highly civilised country in the times before the Spanish Conquest, he asked them if there were any ruins in the district.

ANCIENT TEMPLE IN THE FOREST. Only one unknown white man had ever seen the Maya temple at Bonompak in an unexplored forest area of Southern Mexico before its discovery by Mr. G. G. Healey of the United Fruit Company's chicle expedition. This painting shows haw the trees have grown up around and over the temple. Only one of the subsidiary buildings is visible.

Where No White Had Been

They led him to a spot in the heart of the forest where no white man had ever been before, and there he found three stone blocks, five and a half yards high and a yard in diameter, decorated with scenes from the life of a Maya priest.

He estimated that the blocks each weighed more than four tons and were more than 1,300 years old.

But it was not until several days later that he was able to make this calculation. Meanwhile the other members of the expedition fearing that he had been lost in the forest had sent out search parties for him.

By VICTOR ALBA

An expedition sent by an American Company to the forests of Southern Mexico in search of the raw material for chewing gum discovered the ruins of an ancient Maya temple. Archaeologists are excited about the pictures they found there, because they suggest a hitherto unsuspected and Mysterious Greek influence on the civilisation of the Mayas.

Actually he was having a pleasant time with the Lacan Indian family whose confidence he had gained. The Lacans live in the forest in small groups—never more than seven, bcause this is their sacred number—and there are no more than 200 of these shy, peaceful people, who had only seen one white man before they met Healey.

His hosts finally agreed to lead him to a temple. There, under the trees that had grown up over their flat roofs, he saw eleven buildings with two yards-thick walls grouped in a circle around a conical windowless building

Vivid Paintings

The inner walls of this inner temple, faintly dr[illegible] by the

(Continued On Page 6)

SEARCHING FOR CHEWING GUM.... THEY FOUND A CIVILISATION

(Continued from Page 5)

smoke of "copali" (Indian incense) were covered with paintings. They were in perfect preservation except for a few saltpetre strains.

But when Healey asked the Indians to help his friends to photograph these marvels they refused. They still worshipped their gods in the half overgrown temple and the bright lights needed for photography would profane its sanctuary.

Much patience was required, and the Indians had to be allowed to fire hundreds of cartridges and to be assured that nobody was going to take their temple away before the expedition's artist was allowed to reproduce on his canvases the unique paintings whose vivid colours covered 175 square metres of wall. The paint had been applied to a layer of lime—the method is that used by Mexican mural painters today.

1300 Years Ago

We do not know what happened on 18th May 693 but that is the day the temple commemorates. In the middle of the paintings was found a Maya date—the sixty-fourth day after the end of the thirteen-twentieth section of the ninth cycle. By means of long and involved processes, the archaeologists have calculated that this corresponds to 18th May 693 A.D. in the Gregorian calendar. We know that it was 26 days after an eclipse of the sun and as the Mayans were interested in astronomy, there may be some connection.

What was this date? That of the inauguration of the temple, of an important sacrifice, or of the crowning of a High Priest? Probably the last is the most likely, since the frescoes show such a ceremony. They also show a parade, dances, cheering crowds, and scenes of rejoicing, depicted in brilliant greens, reds, yellows, and a fiery orange of an unusual tint. This last pigment, it was realised, was made with the help of mineral salts from volcanic lava found in the district, and Villagra used the same salts to produce the colour for his copies.

Greek Influence?

When the archaeologists were shown these figures, outlined in blacks and coloured afterwards they commented on the grace of their lines, the general pattern and the balance of the figures, which have none of the woodenness of Egyptian and Assyrian figures.

They were agreed that, although history and geography both make it appear impossible, it seemed as though Greek art had influenced that of the Mayas. At any rate, they say, there is a parallelism, a closely similar development, between the two ancient cultures, that of Greece and the of Southern Mexico, though they were separated by 1,000 years.

Before the discovery of these temples of Bonompak (Maya for "painted walls") there were only two known Maya paintings. Both were fragmentary and in a poor state of preservation, and were much more primitive. They were probably painted a century or two before these that have just come to light.

The Lacan Indians told their visitors of their first encounter with the white race. A white man, they said, had come to the district ten years previously. He had threatened them with a "fiery spear" and carried off, despite their protests, several large earthware vases painted in vivid colours. They had used these vases, after 1300 years, to burn "copali" to their gods. He had left them instead two aluminium pans which, shining in the gloom of the sanctuary, had presented an amazing and enigmatic contrast to the eyes of photographer Healey.

Experts say that the walls cannot be moved. To show them to the civilised world, the Mexican Government is considering building a special road.

And the Lacan Indian are still looking for some corner of the forest where the white men will not disturb them. They know of other hidden temples but they are not talking about them. They are guarding their religion.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. One new Atlantic type Marine Diesel Engine, 40 B.H.P. at 1000 R.P.M. (in original packing), located at 501, Transportation Stores Depot, Panagarh (E.I. Rly.). *Reserve price Rs.* 6,000/-.

2. 19 new Atlantic type Marine Diesel Engines, 40 B.H.P. at 1000 R.P.M. (in original packing), located at Transportation Stores Sub-Depot, Khulna (B. & A. Rly.). *Reserve price Rs.* 6,000/- *each*. Bids for any number.

3. 6,900 serviceable Pyjamas Sleeping, Cotton. *Reserve price Re.* 1/- *each* Bids for whole quantity only.

4. 10,500 serviceable Jackets Sleeping, Cotton. *Reserve price Re.* 1/- *each*. Bids for minimum of 5,000 jackets.

   Items 3 and 4 are located at Ordnance Depot Ramgarh.

5. 15,200 lbs. unused Leather Soles (cut to shape) located at C. O. D., Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs.* 1/8/- *per lb.* Bids for whole quantity only.

6. Two used Erected Hangars, Butler, without roof, located at R.A.F. Aerodrome, Agra. *Reserve price Rs.* 21,625/- *each*. Bids for one or both.

7. One used Erected Hangar, Butler, complete. *Reserve price Rs.* 37,500/-.

8. Four used Erected Hangars, Italian Zulu, complete. *Reserve price Rs.* 34,500/- *each*. Bids for any number.

   Items 7 and 8 are located at R.A.F. Aerodrome Barrackpore.

9. One used Erected Hangar, Italian Zulu complete. *Reserve price Rs.* 34,500/-.

10. One used Erected Hangar, Mississippi, complete. *Reserve price Rs.* 42,500/-

    Items 9 and 10 are located at R.A.F. Aerodrome, Kharagpur.

(Prices of Items 6 to 10 are at site and the purchaser will be responsible for dismantling and removal at his own cost).

Quantities of items 3, 4 and 5 are approximate. A.C. 293

The highest bid above the reserve unit price, received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by August 18th 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by August 25th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on August 19th, 1947. Stores must be removed by September 9th 1947, except items 6 to 10 which must be removed by October 18th, 1947. All stores will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, both superscribed "WS35", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10 per cent of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore Madras and Karachi, except for items 6 to 10 for which permits are obtainable from Officer-in-Charge of the Aerodrome concerned.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

WHY DO WE SMOKE?

(Continued from Page 2)

kind, and to the smoker, who will not be denied.

Pipe Of Peace

N. Tabacum is the ancestor of the world's tobacco plants. Most likely it originated in South America. At any rate centuries before the Christian era the Mayas of Central America and Mexico used tobacco as incense in their religious ceremonies. The North American Indians also gave tobacco a place in their ritual, notably the calumet, or pipe of peace, which was smoked with great ceremony on important occasions.

The plant was carried to Europe in 1558 by Francisco Fernandez who had been sent overseas by King Philip II of Spain to investigate the products of Mexico. A few years later Jean Nicot, French Ambassador to Portugal, spread the gospel of tobacco and gained enduring fame. Nicotiana the generic term for tobacco, and the word "nicotine" stem from Nicot's name.

Nicot's gospel took firm root. Sailors soldiers, traders and explorers Sir Walter Raleigh among them, who learned to smoke from American Indians, helped to make all Europe yearn for tobacco. "The Elizabethan era might be better named the beginning of the smoking era," wrote Barrie in "My Lady Nicotine." Of course there were dissenters. Smoking offended them. It was not in keeping with the times. But the voice of the dissenter was lost in smoke. And tobacco was something to be taxed. Cardinal Richelieu discovered that in France in 1624.

Tobacco has done many other things besides providing solace and revenue. It has stirred the blood of moralists; it has been the theme of preachers; it has inspired poets, composers, artists and novelists. Its very history is a literature in itself.

To smoke or not to smoke is no longer an issue. The big question that tobacco poses today is this: Will the nations again smoke the pipe of peace?

(N. Y. T. Magazine)

MODERN URDU PROGRESSIVE WRITERS

(Continued from Page 19)

A Moment of Freedom is better than an eternity of Slavery"

A poet who can express such sublime ideas as those above or who can write such a valuable long poem as his "The Voice of The Times"—a critical address to the political parties of the country inviting them to work together can also express himself through such lines as the following:

It made its exit just as I had predicted....
It came out eating a dry piece of bread....
When I told Wisdom: 'Get out of my head!'
I came out wearing a loin cloth (red.)

Iqbal and Josh could have easily directed the social progress of the Muslims and saved them from their abyss anly if they had, on the basis and risk of their poetic reputation done social and educational work as Hali and Shibli did or as Sir Syed did at the cost of ex-communication.

Josh has a right to say:

"Though the war was declared long ago
The horses are standing unbridled
What a pity that the bullock cart of the Nation
Is being dragged by Dhobie donkey."

(To be Continued)

Constitution For Fr. India

Saravane's Bill Condemned As Imperialist

PONDICHERRY, July 29.

Mr. V. Subbiah, Senator for French India, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Mr. Lambert Saravane, French Indian Deputy, has tabled a bill in the French Assembly, wherein he envisages a constitution for French India strictly within the French Union. It should be remembered that three weeks back M. Baron, Governor, left for France with the draft of a new constitution and this bill of Mr. Saravane's coming as it does closes on the heels of the Governor's visit to France, shows that it is nothing more than an Imperialist plan that Mr. Saravane is seeking to get passed as a statute.

This bill, which has every chance of being passed, is the total betrayal of the interests of the people of French India, whose unanimous voice demands the transfer of French Indian territories to the Indian Union in the quickest possible time. It is unpardonable that in a matter of such national importance as this Mr. Saravane has not cared to consult the views of political organisations, especially of the National Democratic Front, on whose ticket he was returned to the French Assembly. Nor has he consulted various other public bodies in the five settlements whom he claims to represent, while the other two French Indian Parliamentarians have been kept completely in the dark of these plans of his.

BRIEF FOR IMPERIALISM

Mr. Saravane's brief for the Imperialist plan of keeping French India within the French Union is on the grounds that "French India must preserve its own individuality, with an autonomous territorial government within the French Union." That Mr. Saravane should be told in 1947 that French India has no individuality, socially, economically, and culturally apart from the homelands in the Indian Union, must be very surprising to all democratic opinion within and without French India. But Mr. Saravane has gone further and affirmed that the Indian national leaders are not hostile to the presence of France in the five settlements. None in French India can overlook this gross slander which Mr. Saravane uses as a camouflage behind which he carries on propaganda for the Imperialist plan. It is not the tradition of the national movement and the national leaders to support the strangleholds of any foreign power in whatever part of India it might be under any garb. On the other hand, I am sure that they will give all support to the French Indian people for whom the time has come to enforce their demand for self-determination leading to the merger of their lands to their homelands in the Indian Union.

If the French really stand for cultural relations for the 400 million people of India, then they can show it by respecting the legitimate wishes of the French Indian people. They cannot afford to lose any more time to meet the central demand of the people to convert forthwith the Representative Assembly onto a Constituent Assembly which will hold the Government for the minimum interim period and negotiate and direct the transfer of territories. Should the French, in the real Imperialist fashion, have any illusions to the support of the people for the continued existence, I challenge the French Indian administration to a referendum and thus allow the people to express their aspirations. Instead, any attempt by the Government to muzzle public opinion and seek to disrupt the national movement of French India will be strongly resented by all democratic opinion in India.

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ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "Sardi"

Apart from dramatic schools, the best ground for acting experience seems to be the legitimate stage. Many of the film world's foremost stars started in the theatre before migrating to filmdom, either temporarily or permanently. To cite a handful of examples from the top bunch, there are Broadway's famous BARRYMORES, KATHARINE CORNELL its most famous Juliet, who appeared fleetingly in "Hollywood Canteen,", LAURENCE OLIVIER and RALPH RICHARDSON, both of whom have a tremendous following on both stage and screen, CEDRIC HARDWICKE whose Pappa Barrett on the West End stage was far juicier than the film interpretation of CHARLES LAUGHTON who started with the Bermingham Repertory, BURGESS MEREDITH who entered Hollywood, via The Great White Way, with Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset", HUMPHREY BOGART and of course EMLYN WILLIAMS.

ARTISTES OF CALIBRE

Among newcomers who previous to appearing on the screen have begun or made a name for themselves on the stage, are several who show great promise of a successful film career. Take CELIA JOHNSON who won plaudits for herself in Noel Coward's "Brief Encounter". I remember her, in the war years, as the original West End Mrs. Maxim de Winter, the heroine of Daphne du Maurier's macabre REBECCA. She played the part opposite the late OWEN NARES who was popular in both the mediums. I, personally, preferred them to the screen selections for the parts—OLIVIER and JOAN FONTAINE.

Going through old programmes of Lewis Casson's Old Vic wartime productions of KING LEAR and THE TEMPEST, both of which presented JOHN GIELGUD, I can recall even today the excellent performances of several new stars who are oeginning to rise in the film permanent. Remember petite RENEE ASCHERSON who enacted the role of the French princess opposite Olivier's Henry V? When I first saw her, way back in '40, she was playing Iris, one of the goddesses in "The Tempest", and Katheryn Howard the poignant heroine of Clifford Box's THE ROSE WITHOUT A THORN. Also in "The Tempest" was a clever young actor playing the difficult part of the airy spirit Ariel—none other than MARIUS GORING whom you can see giving a delightful cameo as the quaint guide to the Other World in "A Matter of Life and Death," currently showing at the Regal

FEATURED AND CHARACTER ACTORS

In Gielgud's supporting cast of the two above-mentioned Shakespearean plays, was an inexperienced Australian youth, JOHN McCALLUM, doubling the roles of the herald and a servant to Cornwall in "Lear", and enacting the part of Francisco in "The Tempest." Today, McCallum is an up-and-coming film star in British pictures. You will soon see him in "The Loves of Joanna Godden," if the film is released here.

JESSICA TANDY'S memory is also green in my mind when I think of her as Cordelia in "Lear" and —Miranda in "The Tempest." Today she is in Hollywood and gave an excellent characterisation in "The Green Years." Incidentally, this one-time wife of JACK HAWKINS who was one of the E.N.S.A. heads in India not so long ago and is also a well-known, West End player, is now married to that fine character actor HUME CRONYN.

None of you who saw the worthy British filmisation of Dickens's "David Copperfield", could possibly have forgotten FINLAY CURRIE as convict Magwitch or FRANCIS L. SULLIVAN as the pompous and amusing lawyer. I remember seeing the former as a barrister in a Novello farce called LADIES INTO ACTION at the Lyric, and the latter as Agatha Christie's famous detective Hercule Poirot in PERIL AT THE END HOUSE at the Vaudeville, where, by the way, our own RAM GOPAL made his second London appearance after the outbreak of the late war.

PALMER AND HARRISON

In the Novello farce, I also recall another name—LILLI PALMER who gave a delightful performance of a giddy socialite, Felicity Vander Loo. Compared to that, I found her roles in BEWARE OF PITY and CLOAK AND DAGGER rather insipid. Talking of this chic little actress, reminds one of her husband, REX HARRISON, who was in the film version of BLITHE SPIRIT and who will soon be seen in Bombay in 20th Century Fox's reported slur on the Orient called ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM. Harison gave a jolly performance as one of the modern trio in Coward's DESIGN FOR LIVING when I saw a revival of it at the Haymarket. With him were DIANA WYNYARD, who seems to have deserted the screen entirely, and ANTON WALBROOK whose heavy Austrian accent it was more difficult to follow on the stage than on the screen when he appeared recently in "The Man from Morocco", and some years ago as Prince Albert in the VICTORIA films and as MICHAEL STROGOFF, not to forget Novello's RAT.

BRILLIANT ACTOR—PLAYWRIGHT

EMLYN WILLIAMS who has appeared in many films and GODFREY TEARLE (brother of Conway Tearle of the silent picture era) who portrayed Roosevelt in THE BEGINNING OR THE END just removed from the Metro, I had the interesting experience of seeing in the same role, slightly altered—for on the first night of WILLIAMS'S LIGHT OF HEART (later screened with Monty Woolley under the title "Life Begins At Eight-Thirty"), Godfrey Tearle played Maddoc Thomas, down-and-out Shakespearean actor and father of Cattrin, the heroine for whose sake he committed suicide in a powerful climax, alas altered in the picture; later, when I visited the play again, Williams had taken over the part from Tearle and had altered the role to that of the girl's brother. Of the two, Tearle's was undoubtedly the more gripping performance, coming as it did from a veteran such as he.

Emlyn Williams was then just making his mark in the West End with his NIGHT MUST FALL and THE CORN IS GREEN, the partly-autobiographical play in which, at the Piccadilly Theatre, I recall his moving portrayal of Morgan Evan's the coalminer's son, with Miss Moffat (brought to the screen by BETTE DAVIS) being brilliantly played by that superb veteran DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE who will soon be seen in the film NICHOLAS NICKLEBY and whom many of you doubtless remember as Edith Cavell in the silent film DAWN.

At the end of the first night of "The Light of Heart", I recall Godfrey Tearle making a speech in the course of which he observed of Emlyn Williams: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I commend him to you—take him to your hearts—he will go far" The prophesy, as we all know, has come true. One could perceive flashes of William's genius right at the start of his film career when he played the part of an insane heir in an Edgar Wallace thriller and in YOUNG APOLLO which had two other obscure players who have since risen to the top of the tree—MERLE OBERON and ROBERT DONAT.

SUPPORTING PLAYERS

MURIEL PAVLOW, who was the daughter to Oscar Homolka's antique-dealer in "The Shop At Sly Corner", recently shown at the Excelsior, is another stage veteran whom I recall as Margaret in Barrie's well-known DEAR BRUTUS, in the company of a distinguished cast consisting of JOHN GIELGUD, MARGARET RAWLINGS, URSULA JEANS, GEORGE HOWE and ROGER LIVESEY, the last of whom gives a sincere interpretation of the doctor who, after death, turns the pilot's defending counsel in "A Matter of Life And Death." Those of you who saw Gielgud's E.N.S.A. presentations of HAMLET and BLITHE SPIRIT, will surely remember GEORGE HOWE as Polomus in the former and as Dr. Bradman in the latter. Also in "Hamlet", playing the courtier Rosencrantz was SHAUN NOBLE who appeared in Pascal's "Caesar And Cleopatra", in a minor role.

ON TOP OF THE TREE

MICHAEL REDGRAVE and JAMES MASON are, of course, names well-known to picturegoers. When I saw the former as Macheath in a Glyndebourne production of John Gay's THE BEGGAR'S OPERA directed by Gielgud and presented at the Haymarket, he was practically unknown and unimpressive. Later, in THUNDER ROCK on the stage, he showed considerable improvement. Today, he is one of the foremost film stars. Much the same may be said of MASON who has come a long way since I watched him in Cronin's JUPITER LAUGHS on the stage.

Before I forget, let me mention JOHN MILLS who has long starred in British films. Though not so well-known on the stage when I saw him in Steinbeck's OF MICE AND MEN, his rendering of the part of the little men who is the 'brains' of the ill-assorted pair, still lingers in my memory. His David Copperfield must place him in the front rank of British film stars.

Most stage stars prefer the theatre to the screen, because, it brings them the warmth of the audience's reaction. It is generally the temptation of better move, that lures them to the screen. However, amongst them there are many who seem to like both mediums equally.

Reminiscencing over theatrical memories is a fascinating thing. One could go on and on. However lack of space prevents further delving into the past, so this must be all till next week rolls around.

Miss Marion Dix, Information Officer in charge of Visual Materials of U.N. in Bombay.

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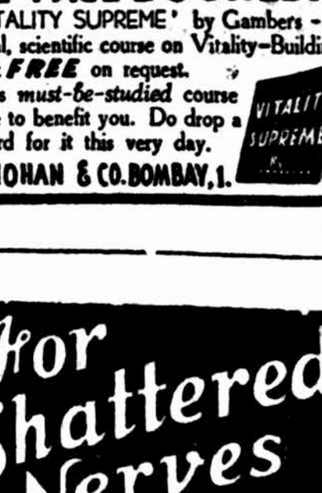

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Orissa Plan To Celebrate August 15

CUTTACK, August 2. (U.P.I.): An elaborate programme "to celebrate the transfer of power to Indian hands on August 15 in a befitting and impressive manner" is contained in a circular letter from the Chief Secretary, Orissa Government, to all District officers.

According to the programme August 14, 15 and 16 will be observed as public holidays.

All Government buildings will be decorated with the national flag adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly and principal government buildings will continue to fly the national flag for at least a fortnight. Thereafter the Union Jack as the official flag of the British Empire of which India will form a part for the time being will fly side by side with the National flag of India only on certain special occasions which will be specified later.

All Government and Local Bodies buildings will be illuminated in the evening of August 15. Police parades will be held in all district and subdivisional headquarters. The Governor and the Prime Minister will jointly take the salute at the provincial headquarters. The other four Ministers and the Speaker will take the salute at other five district headquarters.

"The National flag should be the only flag which should be flown at parades and on Government buildings etc. The Union Jack would not be flown or hoisted on this occasion. The English national anthem would not be played nor any other anthem"

Undertrials and convicts of certain specified categories who have undergone more than half of their terms will be released. This will not apply to cases of those convicted for dacoity, robbery, murder, arson, poisoning and offences against women and children All communists who are in jails or undertrials will be released. In releasing communists and dropping proceedings against them the Government "desire it to be widely known that this amnesty has been made in the hope that the persons concerned will now reconsider their position in the light of political and constitutional changes"

Special grants have been given to Local Bodies for the celebrations.

The circular concludes that as the primary object of these celebrations is to mark the event of transference of power to Indian hands, it will be in the fitness of things if the national flag of India is alone hoisted not only at parades and on Government buildings but also as far as possible on private buildings as well. Display of party flags must be discouraged

Christians Advised To Celebrate Aug. 15

NEW DELHI, August 2. (A.P.I.): A call to the Indian Christians to organise special thanksgiving services and prayers on August 15 for the security of India's freedom and independence has been made by Mr. M. Rutnaswamy, President, Joint Committee of the Catholic Union of India and the All-India Christian Council.

Mr. Rutnaswamy who is now in Delhi in connection with the Minority Advisory Committee in a statement to the press here today says:

"It is true that the unity of India has not been maintained but Christians will hope and work for the end of the recovery of the unity of India."

Indian Flag Hoisting Ceremony In America

WASHINGTON, August 2. (Reuter): A coast to coast broadcast by the Indian Ambassador Mr. Asaf Ali and a message from President Truman will be featured at the historic ceremony when the New Indian flag is hoisted above the Indian Embassy here on August 15.

In the absence of the Secretary of State Mr. General Marshall, at the RIO conference, the state department will be represented by the Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Norman Ramour. Invitations were gone out to heads of various American Government departments, cabinet members, Congressmen, distinguished private citizens, and to all private Indian citizens inside the United States. Guest will be given souvenirs of a button bearing the new flag and a printed programme containing extracts from Pandit Nehru's remarks about the flag.

The Ambassador's speech will be recorded beforehand and played at a mass meeting to be held the same day by other Indian organisations and group in the United States, Canada, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

LEAGUE FOLLOWERS MOB GANDHIJI'S CAR

Mahatma And Party Arrive In Srinagar

SRINAGAR, August 1, (API): Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived in Srinagar this afternoon at five p.m. Tens of thousands of people gathered on roadsides to welcome Mahatma Gandhi who responded to the people's greetings with folded hands

Mahatma Gandhi was garlanded by Begum Abdulla outside the city of Srinagar and from there she accompanied him to the residence of Kishorilal Sethi, with whom he is staying as the guest of the National Conference. Huge crowds of people followed Mahatma Gandhi to his hosts's residence on Aerodrome Road about three miles from the centre of Srinagar where the members of the Reception Committee received him.

Crowds raised "Quit Kashmir" slogans and Mahatma Gandhi asked them to stop shouting slogans. After about an hour's rest Gandhiji came out and gave his darshan to crowds and asked them to disperse peacefully. They were told that there would be no prayer meeting this evening and they were asked to come tomorrow for prayer meeting.

A large number of local leaders belonging to numerous nationalist organisations called on Mahatma Gandhi to pay him their respects. They will have regular interviews with him on Saturday and Sunday.

Though he stood the strenuous journey well he looked very tired and restless.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived on state border in Kohala about 140 miles from Srinagar at about 10-30 am. He was received by the Prime Minister's two secretaries who handed over a sealed letter. A batch of the National Conference workers also received him there.

In his letter the Prime Minister welcomed Mahatma Gandhi to Kashmir and placed the services of his two secretaries and two state cars at his disposal.

The District Magistrate and police officers escorted Gandhiji's car right up to Srinagar.

Mahatma Gandhi halted at Rampur for nearly an hour for rest and then resumed his journey to Srinagar.

At Baramala, the second largest town in Kashmir Valley, about 35 miles from Srinagar the National Conference arranged a reception for him but it was marred by Muslim Conference demonstrations.

The Muslim Conference followers shouted pro-League and anti-Congress slogans and tried to mob Gandhiji's car but were prevented by strong police force which dispersed them. Similar demonstration of minor nature took place at another place, a few miles away from another Baramala.

One glass pane of Gandhiji's car was smashed but it is not known how it happened.

JEWS STORM BRITISH OFFICES IN TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM, August 2, (Reuter): Jews stormed British offices and overturned and set on fire an R.A.F. vehicle and a British army truck in the All-Jewish City of Tel Aviv as the funeral took place of five Jews killed in riots on Thursday night.

British military headquarters stated later that no British troops had been involved in the incidents.

The Jewish crowd attacked the District Commissioner's office. Barclays Bank and the post office. They tore down the outer door of the bank before being driven back by police batons.

At lunch time yesterday, terrorists were unsuccessful in their attack on the security zone entrance near the Jewish agency One youth threw a mattress over the barbed wire and opened fire while another Jew threw a parcel containing a bomb at a bren-gun post.

JEWS ATTACKED IN LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, August 2, (Reuter): Jewish shopkeepers' windows in several parts of Liverpool were smashed late last night and early today.

Flying squad cars are now operating throughaut the city, but no arrests have yet been made.

Police received an emergency telephone call from a Jewish doctor early today saying he had been assailed in a cafe is Great Georges Square, the city's "China town." A flying squad car was sent.

It is known that plate glass windows in the Jewish premises have been shattered is various parts of the city. The windows of a synagogue were also broken.

There has been a certain tension in the port for the last 48 hours with a number of isolated incidents including a small scene at a boxing stadium an Thursday night.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF EDUCATION

Natal Indian Congress Submits Memorandum

DURBAN August 1. (Reuter): The Natal Indian Congress to-day submitted a memorandum to the Administrator of Natal, Mr. D. E. Mitchell, urging a five-year programme for education about 2,500 Natal Indian children not attending schools and free education for Indian children up to standard 6

The Congress also asked for acceptance of the principle of equal treatment and payment for European and Indian teachers and raising of remuneration of Indian principals and women teachers. The memorandum said since about 80 per cent of Indian children who enter school never reach the level of standard 4, education for Indian children up to 16 years should be compulsory. The Congress also urged that Government building grants for Indian schools should be increased from one-third to three-quarters or four-fifths of the total cost. As only 26 of the 157 Indian schools in Natal are Government schools, further accommodation should be the responsibility of the State, the memorandum urged

Sir B. R. Rau To Give Reception In Tokyo

TOKYO, August 1, (UPA): Sir B.N. Rama Rau Indian political representative in Japan, will hold a big reception at the Imperial Hotel on August 15 for leading Allied diplomats and local Indian residents to celebrate the birth of the new independent Dominion of the Indian Union it was learned today.

After the reception Rau will play host to the local Indians at a dinner at his residence.

VOTING RIGHTS AT WORLD CONFERENCE

Pakistan To Be One Of Invitees

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, August 1. (Reuter): The economic and social council decided by eight votes to four, with eight abstentions, that voting rights at the World Conference should be confined to members of the United Nations. Both India and the United Kingdom voted for full voting rights, but were defeated.

The Council also decided to send invitations to the following non-member states: Albania, Austria Bulgaria, Eire, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, Transjordan and Yemen.

The Indian Delegate, Mr. R. K. Nehru, pressed for the inclusion of Pakistan because it has already signed a general agreement on tariffs.

Invitations will also be sent to the Governments of Burma, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia, through the United Kingdom, since these countries possess full autonomy in the conduct of their external relations

DIVISION OF AIR FORCE

India To Have 8 And Pakistan 2 Squadrons

NEW DELHI, August 2.—India is to have eight and Pakistan two of the ten squadrons of the Royal Indian Air Force, it is reliably learnt. This division is based on the ratio of Muslim personnel of the air force. It is further learnt that a third squadron may be created for Pakistan out of spare machines at the disposal of the Government of India, though it is not certain whether Pakistan will immediately have the necessary personnel. This completes the division all the three branches of the armed forces.

Temporary Site For Pakistan Govt. Offices

LAHORE August 2, (A.P.I.): It is learned that in view of the shortage of accommodation in Karachi some of the offices of Pakistan Central Government including the Posts and teleraphs Department will provisionally be located in Lahore. With the exodus of the East Punjab Government from Lahore the extent of accommodation available for the central departments is being examined under the orders of the Punjab Partition Committee.

Decision Of States Welcomed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (U.P.A.): Both official and unofficial quarters here to-day welcomed reports from New Delhi that the princely States of Hyderabad and Travancore have decided to adhere to the Indian Union. They said that this is an excellent omen for a new nation, both economically and politically.

The State Department has not yet been informed of any such decision and officials could not make any comment for publication. However, they privately said that the news, "if true, is very welcome" since it would make it much easier to solve the multitude of economic problems which will beset India as a result of division into two nations. They pointed out also that adherence by Hyderabad and Travancore would place the Indian Union in a much stronger political position from an international point of view.

There has been some tendency here to fear that excessive "Balkanization" of India and the resultant troubles would weaken India's position in international councils. Some officials believe that this would be politically unfortunate due to the fact that India is now emerging as a champion in the United Nations and other international forums of the cause of still dependent peoples of Asia. The fact that whatever such action States as these took was of considerable interest to the United States is evidenced by their relative importance in Indian economics. For example, Travancore annually exports about dol. 50,000,000 worth of goods to the United States which was approximately 20 per cent of India's total shipments to this country in 1946.

POONA DEMANDS REMOVAL OF 'C.P.' FROM DEWANSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 2.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Travancore Liberation Movement, Poona, was held last evening, to observe Travancore People's Day Mr. K. C. Abraiam was in the Chair. It was largely attended. Resolutions demanding removal of Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer from the Dewanship, requesting the State Congress to continue its struggle till Responsible Government was established paying homage to the martyrs and requesting the Maharaja to release all political prisoners were unanimously adopted

Day Light Loot In Gwalior City

(From Our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, July 28.

Excited on seeing a religious beggar being beaten by some gatekeepers near the mills, a big crowd of people started looting the hotels, shops etc., of the mills. Then the crowd proceeded towards Gwalior city, where a general and free loot of the shops was made in the daylight. Some shops were also set on fire. From 7 to 11 in the morning a state of complete lawlessness prevailed. The army and police arrangements could be made only later on. Curfew was then promulgated for 24 hours. 104 arrests, searches of 400 houses and recovery of goods worth Rs. 2,000 have been made uptil now.

All Politicals Released In Sachin State

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 31. All politicals detained in jail in Sachin have been recently released unconditionally by the Nawab of Sachin State

The Nawab has likewise decided to "clear the air" by taking the people into his confidence in a special meeting convened for the purpose at Dumas.

New Ministers For Patiala

PATIALA, August 1. (A. P. I.): The Maharaja of Patiala has appointed Sardar B. N. Khosla and Sadar Earl Sarma as Finance and Foreign Ministers respectively.

Both the new ministers belong to Patiala.

Congress To Aim At Socialist Democracy

DEO EXPLAINS FUTURE ROLE OF ORGANISATION

"Exploitation And Monopoly Interests To Be Ended"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2, (A.P.I.).

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, in a statement today, explaining the future role of the Congress, said that the organisation would be called upon to work for the unity of the masses, if the country had to take its place in the comity of nations.

BEST FITTED ORGANISATION

There was no other organisation he added, more fitted for this difficult task than the Congress and therefore its need was greater than before. Besides, at this most critical period in her history India required for its gradual and orderly political, social and economic all-round progress, one big political party, large enough to guarantee a stable Government, and strong enough organisation to maintain its hold and influence over the people. The Congress alone, he added could answer all the requirements.

The historic role or task of the Congress, namely to attain complete independence from the foreign rule", he said has been achieved. But Congress worked as much for unity as for freedom; and though it has achieved freedom, unity, let us hope only temporarily, has slipped out of its hands. Therefore one may be justified in saying that unless this unity is regained, the role or task of the Congress cannot be said to be complete.

THEORY OF DISSOLUTION

And yet there are Congressmen who are not only thinking in terms of the dissolution of the Congress, but are openly advocating it. They think that either the Congress has no useful role to play or that even if it has, it will not be in a position to do so in the future. For they assert that the Congress if it has not passed into the hands of the capitalists and blackmarketeers there is no doubt in their minds that it is today being dominated by them. There is no escape. There are some amongst those who stand for the theory of dissolution who are disgusted at the power politics visible among Congressmen, and who are convinced that such a Congress can never serve or safeguard the real interests of the masses. For that they feel that a new radical part or parties must come into the field.

HISTORIC TASK

"The Congress has proved its capacity to adapt itself to the need of the changing times. A fresh historic task has to be taken up without any break in the continuity of the life of the Congress. Disaster awaits us in all directions if the Congress fails to transform itself so that it can assume this great responsibility, and numerous parties with various shades of political

(Continued on Page 16)

Indonesia Endorses UNO Proposal

DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF BOTH TROOPS

Van Mook Awaits Official "Cease-Fire" Order

BATAVIA, August 2, (Reuter): The Indonesian Republican Government announced tonight that it entirely agreed with the United Nations Security Council proposal for a cessation of hostilities in Indonesia.

In a statement broadcast by Jogjakarta Radio, the Government demanded as a condition the withdrawal of troops of both sides behind the demarcation lines fixed in October 1946.

DUTCH CABINET MEETS

A Hague report today said the Dutch Cabinet was meeting this afternoon to discuss yesterday's Security Council resolution on Indonesia. Mr. Herman Baruch, United States Ambassador to Holland, formally informed Baron van Boetzelaer Van Oosterhout, Dutch Foreign Minister, of the United States offer of their "good offices" in settling the question.

Dutch "police action" in Java and Sumatra could be called off at any time on instructions from the Dutch Government, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherland East Indies said in Batavia today, while in Holland, the Dutch Cabinet was meeting to discuss the Security Council resolution demanding a cease-fire in Indonesia.

In an interview with Graham Jenkins, Reuter's correspondent in Batavia, Dr. Van Mook said "I do not know that the same (calling of action) could be done on the other side. After all, they have not stopped since October 14, 1946, the date of our truce agreement".

There was evidence, he said, that destruction in West Java which had been "pretty bad" had begun before the "police action" started.

AMSTERDAM, August 2, (Reuter): The two members of the Dutch Commission-General for the Netherlands East Indies, Professor Willem Schermerhorn and Mr. Max Van Poll, arrived here today by air from Batavia for discussions with the Dutch Govenment.

Asked on the airfield about the present situation in Java and Sumatra, Mr. Van Poll said that the possibility of negotiation between the Dutch and the Republican "always remained provided the Republicans were prepared to do this in the right spirit."

Members of the Indonesian Republican Parliament Working Committee were urgently recalled to Jogjakarta their capital, last night, the Dutch News Agency reported from Batavia today.

The object of the recall was assumed in the Hague to be discussion of the American Government's offer of its good offices in the Indonesian conflict.

88 DUTCH TROOPS REPORTED KILLED

An Indonesian Republican 'communique' issued today said that 88 Dutch Troops were killed in a fierce six-hour battle near Ngaroeng, six miles east of Padang, Central Sumatra Port.

"The enemy was repulsed and at one spot surrendered", the 'communique' said. Two Dutch tanks were said to have been destroyed.

Dutch controlled Batavia radio said tonight that the total Dutch casualties to date in Indonesia were reported to be 59 killed, 131 wounded and 16 missing.

Dutch troops in Sumatra found several million guilders worth of jewels belonging to Sumatran Princes, deposited by the Republicans in March 1946 in the Republican Bank at Pematang Siantar, Republican Capital of Sumatra, now in Dutch hands.

Ten Germans and three Japanese were taken prisoner near Pematang Siantar, the Dutch 'communique' stated.

A "Reuter" message from Cairo today quoted an Al Misri report that Egyptian workers on the Suez Canal had decided not to assist the passage through the canal of the 15,000-ton Holland-America liner Volendam, taking 2,000 Dutch troops and war material to Indonesia.

(SEE PAGE 12)

Burma's Cabinet Reshuffled

Thakin Nu Retains Premiership

RANGOON, August 2, (Reuter): Almost every portfolio in Burma's Cabinet with the exception of the premiership held by Thakin Nu is affected by a sweeping reshuffle officially announced today.

The "communique", from Government House, said the Governor Sir Hubert Rance, has accepted the resignation of the old Cabinet and sworn in the new one composed of:

Prime Minister and Information—Thakin Nu, Defence Councellor and Minister without portfolio—Colonel Bo Let Ya. Foreign Affairs Councellor and Minister without portfolio—Thakin Lun Baw.

Home and Judicial Affairs—U KYAW NYEIN.

Finance and Revenue—U TIN TUT.

Commerce and Supply—U BA GYAN.

Transport and Communications—U MYA (PYAWBUE).

Agriculture and Rural Economy—THAKIN TIN.

Industry and Labodur—MAHN WIN MAUNG.

Health and Special Services—U AUNGSAN WAI.

National Planning—U MAYA (HENZADA).

Public Works and Rehabilitation—BO PO DUN.

Education—SAW SAM PO THIN.

Councellor for Frontier Areas and Minister without portfolio—SAO KHUN HKIO (Shan Chieftain of Mongit).

POLICE OFFICIAL ARRESTED

The Police today continued their country-wide combout over what is officially described as the "plot to overthrow the Government", arising from the recent assassinations.

New arrests today included a Police Inspector, regarded as the right-hand man of the former police strike leader U Wan Maung.

No official comment was available about the arrest yesterday of Dr. Ba Maw, who headed the Burma Government during Japanese occupation.

The curfew in Rangoon has now been reduced seven hours.

An officer of the Burmese Immigration Department who has been brought here from Calcutta has been placed in custody in connection with the investigations regarding the recent assassinations.

A. P. A. adds: A Rangoon Magistrate began recording today statements from persons arrested following the recent murders of Ministers. The names of those making the statements were not announced.

A section of Burma's armed police force went on guard inside the Secretariat for the first time. night.

Kak Meets Gandhiji

Talks Last For An Hour: Mahatma Visits Dal Lake

SRINAGAR, August 2 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Kashmir, Pandit Ramchandra Kak, called on Mahatma Gandhi at his residence this morning.

Mr. Kak's talks with Mahatma Gandhi lasted over an hour.

Immediately after his arrival here, Gandhiji was closetted with Begum Sheikh Abdullah and had discussions with her for a considerable time regarding the situation in Kashmir.

It is understood Gandhiji expressed his happiness over the enthusiasm he saw among the people today when thousands of them gathered to have his 'darshan'.

Gandhiji also met other important workers of the National Conference.

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS HIS MISSION

"Public prayer is a great thing for me but when it is not allowed I do not like to hold it at all. If you insist on my holding public prayers, you can secure permission from the Government", thus observed Mahatma Gandhi, addressing a huge gathering late last night, when he was requested to hold his evening public prayer-gatherings.

Last night Gandhiji had to come out several times in response to public request to allow them to have his 'darshan' and once addressing them he said: "I have come to meet you and Begum Abdullah and not Sheikh Abdullah who is a Satyagrahi."

Continuing he said: "I have come here not to bring about any quarrel between Pakistan and Hindustan. Pakistan has already been conceded and then there is no cause of any further quarrel."

Despite his 200-mile drive to Srinagar Mahatma Gandhi visited the famous Dal Lake last night. He spent nearly half an hour walking up and down the lake bank which looked enchanting in fullmoon light.

CITY BAN ON FILM ARAB-KA-SITARA

Sequel To Explosion In Cinema

BOMBAY Saturday

"No incidents have been reported since midday on Saturday", says a Press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay tonight.

The Press Note adds: "In connection with the bomb explosion in a cinema last night, the Commissioner of Police has banned the film "Arab-Ka-Sitara" for a period of one month in Bombay as it led to a disturbance of public tanquillity."

Six Stabbing Cases

An earlier report said: Six stabbing incidents, one of which proved fatal, were reported this morning from Pydhonie, Agripada and Nagpada areas of the city, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay today

The note adds:—

Police depositions have been reinforced at strategic points as a precautionary measure. The C.I.D. is conducting vigorous investigations into last night's bomb explosion in a cinema. The men of the department are particularly following up a theory that the incident arose out of some dispute between a gang of undesirables and management of the cinema.

(SEE PAGE 12)

STOP PRESS

ITALY RATIFIES PEACE TREATY

ROME, Aug 2 (Reuter). Italy's President, Signor Enrico de Nicola, today signed the bill ratifying the Italian Peace Treaty passed by eht Italian Assembly.

The Bill which was taken to the Peace Treaty passed by the Italian Count Carlo Sforza, allows for automatic ratification as soon as Russia joins Britain, France and the United States in formal acceptance of the treaty.

WORLD MOTOR PACED CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP

PARIS, August 2, (Reuter): Raoul Lesuer of France won the world professional motor paced cycling championship at the Porc Des Princes here today covering the 100 kilometres race in 1 hour 23 minutes 38.8 seconds. He beat Jean Jacques of France by 30 metres.

U.S. Eastern Grass Court Tennis Tourney

Misra, Mohan And Mehta To Compete

ORANGE (NEW JERSEY), Aug. 1, (U.P.A.): Outstanding foreign players from seven nations will compete in the Eastern Grass Court Tennis Championships beginning here Saturday, making the tournament one of the most important on the United States schedule.

The Eastern championships are always a prominent test for the makeup of the American Davis Cup team, but now are even more important, due to the presence of the foreign stars, including players of the Indian Davis Cup team, Sumant C. Misra, Man Mohan and J. M. Mehta, who are making their first appearance here.

Also, Belgium's Jack Peten, Rumania's disowned Vini Rurac, Armando Vieriri, the Brazilian champion, Enrique Morea, the Argentine champion, Ecuador's Francisco Segura and Italy's Ignor Cassini.

The draw of 82 includes virtually all of the American players who will compete later in thre National Championship at Forest Hills. Jack Kramer is the only top-flight player not competing in the singles.

Others that are include Ted Schroeder, Ed Moyland, Billy Talbert and Bob Falkenburg. Gardner Mulloy tops the upper quarter of the draw in which Moyland and Mehta are placed.

Don McNeil, defending champion, leads the second quarter, including Falkenburg Morea and Cassini, Schroeder leads the third draw including Rurac and Mohan The fourth draw has Talbert. Segura. Misra and Peten.

MERE 'GUESS WORK'

British War Office Statement On Withdrawal Of Troops

LONDON, August 1, (Reuter): Commenting on the New Delhi radio report that the first group of British troops would leave India and Pakistan from Bombay on August 17, a War Office spokesman tonight described the mention of any date as "guesswork".

"We have given no date for the withdrawal, and so far as I know it has not been settled," he added. "It would seem to be guesswork."

Dr. Kumarappa On Communism In India

LONDON, Aug. 1, (Reuter): Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, does not think there is any likelihood of Communism becoming strong in India, he told a representative of the London Peace Pledge Union journal "Peace News" during his present visit to London.

Asked why he held this view Dr. Kumarappa said: "There is little economic basis for Communism in the countryside. There is lacking even the vast contrast in living standards between the peasants and their landlords, which distinguished pre-revolutionary Russia.

Shanghai Police Demonstration

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1, (Reuter): Lorry-loads of civil police wearing black armbands staged a demonstration in the main streets here today, while officials were investigating their battle with military police on Sunday in which eight civil police and one civilian were killed.

The civil police, mourning their dead friends, shouted slogans and demanded an immediate and satisfactory settlement to the dispute which arose out of the allocation of seats in a Cinema.

Most of the civil police, who carried out a 36-hour strike after the fight, were back on duty today.

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Poona Races

PROFITABLE DOUBLE FOR "DIAMOND"

Impressive Performances By Postmaster And Prime Minister

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, August 2. The opening day of the Poona races was conducted today in pleasant weather but punters failed to achieve as expected, as favourites and long-priced winners alternated. The racing track was in excellent condition and was amplified by the good timing—one minute 24-5 seconds recorded by Paper King, when scoring convincingly in the top division of the Neral Plate over five furlongs. Evidently this timing has cut short the previous record by 1-5 second. The 24 to 1 outsider D. Day was the lucky winner of the day's important Bhopal Plate. Up the home stretch, the runner up Truman looked like prevailing but the good horse was deprived of his chance by sheer carelessness of his rider Russi Mulla. Besides looking round close to the winning post the moderate rider failed to extend his mount over the final stretch, whille Jagdish astride D. Day with a sustained run, overhauled by a narrow margin. Post Master, Ghizala and Prime Minister were impressive performers and they are sure to have their winning turns early. The first named made a quick beginning and raced head and neck with Paper King for over three furlongs, but was trounced by the latter at the end, but Postmaster is sure to end his maiden career when next sent out. Blank Cheque wno was heavily supported in the Third Division of Neral Plate lost his chances by a bad get away. Trainer Buckley saddled a profitable double for Mr. Musry who races under nom de plume 'Diamond' through the medium of Yalta and D. Day. Young Kasbekar got the distinction of a double.

The following are the results:

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.

Prince Aly Khan and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's OORMILLA 8-7 A. Ahmed 1
Mr. F J. Collins's GOLDEN MOON 8-3 Cunningham 2
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's BILLY BOY 8-3 P. Shanker 3
Mr. M. H. Maniar's SALMA 8-5 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Point Me Out, Bright Maid.
Won by ¾ length, Hd., 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 46 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 26.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE NERAL PLATE (Div. III).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Hope's SCARFACE 8-7 Nasseruddin 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SUGAR KING 8-7 A. Ahmed. 2
Mr. F. H. Mehta's PARTHIAN 8-7 Virsingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's WHO'S THAT 8-7 Lovekin 4
All ran.
Won by Nk., 2 length, 1½ length.
Time: 1 min. 44-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 147, Places Rs. 44, Rs. 42 and Rs. 30.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mrs. Clara Hill's GENTLE WHISPER 8-9 Kasbekar 1
Maharaja of Idar's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-12 Shaikh 2
Mr. Mahmed Hoosen's BAHRAM KHAN 7-11 Gumansingh 3
Mr. E. Reuben's KILLARNEY 8-11 Shiba 4
Not run: Davi Dayal.
Won by 2 length, 1½ length, Shd. —Time: 1 min. 16 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 36 and Rs. 27.
Winner trained by E. A. Forsyth.

THE NERAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 8-7 Kasbekar 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's AZAD HIND 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mrs. E. Reuben's ATOMIC 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. D. K. Aswani's MUSSOORIE 8-7 Sumer Singh 4
Not run: Chin-Up.
Won by ½ length. 2 length 1 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 4 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 185, Places Rs. 31, Rs. 12 and Rs. 21.
Winner trained by A. Mahomed.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's YALTA 8-4 Shanker 1
Mr. Ahmed M. Khairaz's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-12 Cunningham 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's DULHAN 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
Maharani Chimnabai's PRINCE VIJIT 9-0 4
All ran.
Won by 1½ length, Hd., 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 15 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 107, Places Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE BHOPAL PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 8-3 Jagdish 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-13 Russi 2
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. S. Bundali's THE JUDGE 8-12 Mullsingh 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's PRIME MINISTER 9-0 Kasbekar .. 4
Not run: Artistic, Super Charge, Fast Worker.
Won by Hd. 3 lengths, 5 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 43 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 253, Places Rs. 44, Rs. 27 and Rs. 29.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE NERAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-7 P. Khade 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-7 Kasbekar 2
Mr. D. K. Aswani's MALAYAN 8-7 Mullsingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's ALL OUT 8-7 —Lovekin 4
Not run: Bold Bandit.
Won by 9 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 24-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE (Div. 1)—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 8-12 Fahad 1
Mr. F. H. Mehta's GRACE 9-4 Purshottam 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MARDAN 9-4 Ganesh 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's BRIOCHE 8-1 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: Chandra Kumar, Moving Picture.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 31 and Rs. 53.
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.

Hughes Dodges For Senatorial Summons

HOLLYWOOD, August 1, (UPA): Howard Hughes, millionaire plane manufacturer, whose appearance is sought by the Senate War Investigating Committee, today successfully ducked a senatorial summons.

Deputy United States Marshall John Brooke received an air express subpena from Washington for Hughes to appear to answer questions regarding his war-time contracts of dol. 40,000 for airplanes, but he was unable to locate Hughes at any of his three offices, and finally reported his failure to headquarters.

Meanwhile, in Washington John Meyer, party-giving publicity man for Hughes, testified before the Senate investigators that the entertaining of army and navy officers and public officials was part of his job for Hughes.

He said: "He gave me the discretion to entertain them any way I saw fit, Meyer explained. He added, however, that some of the names and dates on his expense vouchers could be wrong.

In Boston, Elliott Roosevelt said today that he would make no comment until he had testified in Washington on the accusation that he had urged the army to buy planes from Hughes.

In Washington Senator Owen Brewster, whom Hughes asked the Justice Department to investigate, replied that he would be willing to appear before the Committee as a private citizen under oath in answer to Hughes charges that the Senator is using the current investigation to blackmail Hughes. He said that he would take the stand after Hughes finds time to respond the summons of the committee and tell his history under oath."

Trades Easy Victory

Harwood League Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRADES 3
SOMERSETS 0

The Trades holders of the Harwood League fulfilled their last engagement this evening in the same event when they amounted for the Somerset Light Infantry by three goals to nil. They had already won the Harwood League for the second year in succession when the Tatas beat Rangers and put them out of running for premier honour.

The winners deserved to win by a bigger margin on the run of play for the soldiers' goal had a charmed life. Thomas hit the upright once and Parab Bhimrao Raymond and Aziz almost scored on a number of other occassions.

Parab collected an excellent Raymond pass eluded the entire defence and scored from a difficult angle. This was the only goal scored during the first half, In the second session exchanges were even during the opening stages but the steadier Trades defence held out against the soldiers.

In the second half Thomas converted another Raymond pass and towards the close Parab, completed that tally by converting a penalty awarded as the result of Bhimrao being failed by Dando.

THE TEAMS:

TRADES— Sanjiva Manuel and Rathnam Perumal. Rashid and Govind; Aziz, Bhimrao, Raymond, Thomas and Parab.

SOMERSETS— Dale; McNair and Dando; Green, Hadley and Warwik; Gower, Mole, Adams, O'Donnell and Kendall.

Sunday evening at 5-45 p.m. Dockyards vs R.A.F.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY AT BANDRA GYMKHANA

4-30 p.m. R. V. Gupte & J. E. Rodrisks vs W. T. Fernandes & Another
4-45 p.m. N. V. Ullal & G. V. Nadkarni vs Jal Merchant & E. Fernandes
5-0 p.m. S. S. Nerukar vs U.M. Patel
5-20 p.m. B. Sirgaokar & Another vs D. S. Kuman & Miss H. Dubash
5-45 G. P. Shirke & Mrs. N. Palsekar vs E. M. Fenandes and Another.
6-0 p.m. H. K. Talyarkhan & Mrs. R. Gazdar vs J, Agnel & Mrs. M. Pinto K. L. Suri & Another
6-20 p.m. V. A. Madgoakar & Miss S. K. Nigudkar vs A. G. Kalyanpur & Another
6-40 p.m. B.D. Shroff & P. D. Shroff M. Miranda & Miss L. Shirgaokar vs Miss M. Haranjal & Another S. Dinkar Rao & Miss S. Moloobhoy.
7-0 p.m. B. V. Ullal & Mrs. R. Soman S. S. Paralekar & Miss S. Jadhav vs T. Fernandes & Miss P. Madan
7-20 p.m. C. B. Kalappa & Miss L. Pandit vs C. J. D'Souza & Another
7-40 p.m. K. M. G. Menon & Miss N. H. Gopaldas vs H. Fereira & Mrs. B. Castellino

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first and second round of the second and third quarter of men's singles were played this evening on the second day of the St. Xavier College Table-Tennis Tournament. Although some matches went into the decid- they were not particularly interesting.

WILL COBB BEAT OWN SPEED RECORD OF 369 MILES?

NEW YORK, August 1, (Reuter): Before the end of this month it is more than possible that the world land speed record will stand at 400 miles per hour—nearly seven miles a minute.

Britain's 47-year-old speed ace, John Cobb, has arrived in the United States with his rebuilt three-ton streamlined "Railton-Mobil-Special". For the attempt to better his own world record of 369.7 miles per hour set up in August 1939. He will make his bid at Bonnoville flats. Utah about August 15.

NEW DELHI, August 2. (U.P.I.): According to the present arrangement Dr. Sjahrir, the Indonesian leader, is leaving for New York tomorrow.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Vad 2, 2003.
Muslim: Ramjan 15, 1366.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 4, 1316.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAHITYA SAMITI: Public meeting today, Sjt. Mulk Raj Anand, well-known writer, will speak on the "Contemporary Indian Literature" at 5 p.m. at the Podar College, Matunga.

CENTRAL BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONGRESS: The Executive will meet today (Sunday) at 2-30 p,m,, and the workers informal meeting at 4 p.m. at the Students' Congress Office, Lalbaug.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elimentary Astralogy" at 4 p.m. and Mr. Vyas will deliver a lecture on "Palmistry" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at Liberty High School, Princess Street.

AT YOU TOMORROW: Dr. Irach Taraporewalla on "Our Daily Life" followed by questions and answers on Religion at Youths' Own Union—You—tomorrow (i.e. 4-8-47) at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m.

THE DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY & WELFARE SOCIETY: Lecture will be delivered by Alimulzaiyed Shaikh Abdul Tyeb Diwan, N. D. F. on "Haj Pilgrimage and my Observations" at Beg Mahomed Baug, Mahomedalli Road today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

SPECIAL MEETING OF S. K. P. COMMUNITY: Under the auspices of the S. K. P. Samajik and Shikshan Sanstha, S. K. P. Athletic Club and S. K. P. Building Fund today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Shanti Nivas opp. Charni Rd. Station to mourn the death of Mr. V. K. Pansare.

LOHIA TO SPEAK: Dr. Rammanohar Lohia will address a public meeting on Chowpatty sands today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. He will speak on the present political situation.

HOME GUARDS: A public meeting of the Home Guards will be held at Dharavi, today (Sunday) at 6.00 p.m. Mr. T. H. Sonawane, Municipal Corporator will speak on "Join the Home Guards and Defend your Home" Lt.-Col. Principal A. B. Gajendragadkar, will preside and Capt. M. J B. Maneckji. the Adjutant, Home Guards, will answer questions.

MAHILA KALA MANDIR: The Rajkamal Picture "Shakuntala" will be shown at New West End Cinema, Lamington Road, today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in aid of s.s. "Ramdas" relief fund. Mr. G. D. Tapase will preside. Tickets will be sold and donations accepted at the office of the Institute between 1 and 4 p.m. and the names of the donors will be announced on the day of performance.

ARYA SAMAJ (BOMBAY): Public meeting at Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. Pandit Satyavritji Siddhantalankar will deliver a public lecture on "The Present Situation".

GAUDIYA MISSION: Shree Brajasunder Dasji of Gaudiya Mission will hold Srimad Bhagabatam class today (Sunday) at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, at 5-30 p.m. Samkirtanam will precede and follow the discourse.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Our Higher Self" is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by Questions and Answers on Sunday evening at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

ARYA SAMAJ. FORT: Pandit Mahendrachandraji will deliver a public lecture today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Hall Bora Bazar on "Our Unity".

PUBLIC LECTURE: At the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, Mr. S. D. Acharyaswamy the founder of Universal Brotherhood Mission, will deliver a public Lecture on "the Cultural Unity between India and Ceylon" in Marathi, today (Sunday) the 3rd August 1947 at 4 p.m. Shri S. K. Patil will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Dr. Lanka Sundaram will deliver a lecture on "The Nizam's so-called sovereignty in retrospect of the future of Andhras" today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Ramnarain Ruia College Hall, Matunga. Mr. R. Pratapgiri, Professor, Wilson College, will preside.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: F. S. U. will screen the Soviet Russian film "Girl No. 217"—the moving story of the Soviet girl in Nazi captivity—at the Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL: Annual General Meeting of the Past Students today (Sunday) at 4-0 p.m. in the school for the election of the managing committee for the year 1947-48.

FOREST CONTRACTORS NOT TO TENDER FOR FOREST COUPES

(From Our Correspondent.)
DAHANU, July 31.

Forest Contractors of North Thana on being dissatisfied with the replies they received from the Conservator of Forests, touching their demands, have unanimously decided not to offer tenders at the recent sales of forest coupes. Government have imposed certain condition on the contractors, viz., production of solvency certificates, supply of fixed charcoal and payment to cartmen, labourers and charcoal makers.

Applications For K (H) Cards And Charcoal Permits

Persons in the Bombay Suburban District who were unable to send in their applications for K(H) cards or permits for charcoal to their respective Ward Rationing Offices before expiry of the last date fixed, viz March 31, 1947, for the B.B. & C.I. Railway side and May 31, 1947 for the G.I.P. Railway side may apply for K(H) cards or permits as the case may be till August 15, 1947. Charcoal will be issued by retailers against K(H) cards and permits in accordance with the scale laid down.

The establishments which have no foodgrain units against which K(H) cards or permits can be issued should apply to the Ward Rationing Office concerned. The supply of charcoal to these establishments will be considered on merits. Such applications will not be entertained after August 15.

MAYOR CALLS MEETING TO CONSIDER AUG. 15 CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, August 2, (A.P.I.): The Mayor of Bombay has called a meeting of leading citizens of Bombay on Tuesday, August 5, at 5 p.m. at the Corporation Hall to consider the proposals for celebrating the "Independence Day" in Bombay.

P. C. JOSHI'S DIRECTIVE FOR AUG. 15 CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, August 2, (U.P.I.): Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, has circularised to all Party leaders to enthusiastically organise and fully cooperate with the Congress on the August 15 celebrations.

I. F. L. SECRETARY ARRIVES FROM PRAGUE TODAY

V. B. Karnik, General Secretary, Indian Federation of Labour, who had been to Prague to attend the Executive Committee meeting as India's representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions is arriving today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. by H. T. Franconia. The Bombay Provincial Committee of the I. F. L. and representatives of affiliated Trade Unions will receive Karnik at the Ballard Pier. With Karnik is coming also R. S. Raval of Radical Democratic Party who attended the International Socialist Conference at Zurich. A reception is arranged for both of them on Monday August 4, at 6-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society Hall.

DOCKYARD AUTHORITIES DECLARE LOCK-OUT

The Vice-President of H. M. I. Dockyard Workers' Union has announced for information of the workers that the Dockyard Authorities have declared a lockout from 1-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd August, 1947. He therefore advises the workers not to go to the Dockyard as they used to do since the beginning of the strike to 'sit down' at their respective places of work.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, August 3.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ponnuswami (Gottuvadyam par Hindol) 8-45 Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 9-0 Sanjeevani Marathe (Marathi songs) 9-15 Vazirbai (Poona) (Thumri) 9-30 Bhimsen Joshi (Jogiya) 11-0 Filmi Gane 11-45 Musical feature written by V. B. Ambekar.

12.15 p.m. Laxmibai Jadhav (Sukhiya Bilawal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Purushottam Solankurkar Kahal (Asayari) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Bhimsen Joshi (Multani) 4-50 Vazirbai (Dadra) 5-0 Poonuswami (Gottuvadvam) 5-15 Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 Raag Puryi on Violin 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Vazirbai (Thumri) 6-30 Purushottam Solankurkar (Durga) 7-0 Kannad Bhajan Sung by G. S. Yellapurkar 7-10 Ponnuswami (Gottuvadvam par Kafi) 7-30 Bhimsen Joshi (Shudh-Kalyan) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from poems of W. N. Deshpande 8-45 Var Vahu Ame Feature in Gujarati by Prof. M. Rajadhyaksha 9-0 News (E.) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Syphonic Hour Music (Felix Weingartner and London Sym Orch).

AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONER ON EXTORTION CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bombay Ayurvedic practitioner, Dr. Keshavlal Raghunath Vaid who, it is alleged, posed as a social worker and under that guise extorted money from various people, has been arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D.

The accused who has his dispensary at C.P. Tank, it is said, used to pass on information to the Police regarding gambling dens in the City and other centres of social evils.

Having thus made some progress as a Police informant, he learnt a few more tricks of the trade and latterly, it is alleged, he boldly demanded money from offenders in the name of Police Officers.

The doctor's 'modus operandi' it was alleged was to give advance information to a culprit about his impending fate and demand money from the party for being saved from the impending catastrophe.

In this manner he went to Tribhuvan Jethabhai a bookseller and benevolently apprised him that he was to be deported under the Goonda Act. He, however ,promised it is alleged, to square up the matter with the Officer in charge of the investigation if Rs. 50 were paid for the purpose. Similarly he was alleged to have approached Bachoobhai Tulsi with an identical charge for which he would be externed and demanded Rs. 200 from him if he was to be saved.

The Anti-Corruption Branch who were told of the physician's alleged activities laid a trap for him.

Inspector Padave and Sub-Inspector Chagla, it is stated, caught the doctor red-handed after he had received marked money from his victims.

The accused was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 10,000 at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

NEW COURSES OF STUDY IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

With a view to attaining uniform standards in Engineering Education, the All-India Board of Technical Studies in Engineering and Metallurgy have instituted in the first instance Diploma and Certificate courses in Electrical Engineering. Experts from all walks of life constitute this Board of Studies which works under the aegis of the All-India Council for Technical Education set up by the Government of India.

The All-India Diploma course is a full-time three years course in an affiliated Institution followed by one year of practical training. The Diploma has been provisionally recognised by the Federal Public Service Commission for admission to examinations held by them for recruitment to certain posts under the Government of India.

The All-India Certificates course is a part-time course of three years duration. Persons employed in workshops and industry are eligible for this course which enables them to acquire further knowledge in subjects relating to their profession. The benefit derived from this course should enable the students to take up posts of greater responsibility.

Housing Problem In Jaipur

JAIPUR, July 31.

In view of the serious shortage of housing accommodation in the City, the Prime Minster, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, expressed a desire that Co-operative House Building Societies should be formed for the benefit of Government employees. He has further observed that Government will advance long term building loans to such societies on condition that 25 per cent of the cost is advanced by those desiring to construct houses and the whole property stands as security to Government for the loan. The loan will bear interest at 4 p.c. and be repayable in 20 years.

In order to have a healthy competition in the trade of salt the Government of Jaipur have decided that no sort of control need be imposed over the salt trade for some time as an experimental measure.

MRS. PANDIT'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO BE BROADCAST TODAY

NEW DELHI, August 2, (A.P.I.): Air Delhi will broadcast a recorded farewell message by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Ambassador Designate to U.S.S.R. on Sunday, August 3, at 8-30 p.m.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At 9 a.m. today a Parsi named Rusi Byramji Chinoy (30), employed as a clerk in Washing Company at Colaba, was run over and killed by an up-train near Bombay Central Station.

"PROHIBITION, A DIFFICULT TASK"

Kher Emphasises Need For Vigilance Organisation

BOMBAY, Friday.

The necessity of a strong vigilance organisation to help the Government in its prohibition programme was stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, when he addressed the members of the Provincial Prohibition Board, this afternoon. The Premier, who returned from Delhi this morning after a fortnight's strenuous work in the Constituent Assembly Session, took this opportunity to meet the members and to give them a broad outline of the work they would have to do.

"The task we have undertaken is not an easy one. By legislation we can only stop the open sales and purchases of liquor. But to crush illicit distillation and the practice of smuggling you will have to raise the standard of public morality by means of intensive propaganda to educate the masses. You will also require a strong organisation of devoted, disciplined and sincere social workers to put down the practice of smuggling and illicit distillation" he added.

Continuing his speech, the Premier said that prostitution, drinking and gambling were the main evils in our present day society. "If we really wish to build a healthy society we will have to strive hard to eradicate these blots on humanity. When these vices disappear, a golden age will arrive on this earth," he observed.

"The work of achieving complete prohibition is a difficult one, but let us work together to try as much as we can to minimise the use of liquor in this Province" he concluded.

Widespread Rainfall In U. P. And Bengal

POONA, Aug. 2, (API.) Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 2nd August 1947:—

Rainfall has been widespread in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Central India and the west Central Provinces and local in Assam, Bihar, the east Central Provinces and the Konkan A few showers have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west Central India, east Rajputana, Gujrat, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and south-east Madras

Forecast until the 3rd evening:—Weather may become unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal within the next 48 hours. Rainfall will be widespread in the United Provinces, east Central India, the Central Provinces, along the Orissa-circars coast, in Malabar and the south Konkan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain likely to comemnce in the east Central Provinces and along the Orissa coast within the next 48 hours.

Weather Chart

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rain-fall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on 2nd August 1947.

Ahmedabad 9 79 0.1 9.2 minus 7. Allahabad 94 76 0.6 19.7 plus 1.4 Aurangabad 85 73 0 4.9 minus 7.6 Bangalore 81 68 T 11.1 plus 4.1 Benares 83 75 0.3 12.8 minus 4.3 BOMBAY 86 77 T 26.0 minus 18.6 Calcutta 80 78 0.2 26.4 plus 1.1 Cawnpore 88 79 0.1 18.3 plus 3.7 Colombo 87 76 T 16.7 plus 3.1 Dehra-Dun 90 73 0.2 39.0 plus 1.9 Delhi 100 80 0.1 38.9 plus 28.3 Hyderabad (Dn) 85 75 0 9.0 minus 1.6 Hyderabad (Sd) 100 79 0 0 minus 3.5 Jacobabad 105 83 0 0 minus 1.3 Karachi 89 81 0 0 minus 4.0 Lahore 69 80 0 0.1 minus 7.3 Lucknow 84 78 0.3 28.8 plus 11.6 Madras 89 76 0 5.2 minus 0.5 Mysore 86 68 0 4.5 minus 0.8 Patna 83 75 3.5 17.2 minus 2.3 Peshawar 107 86 0 0.4 minus 1.4 Poona 85 73 0 8.0 minus 3.3 Quetta 98 68 0 0.1 minus 0.6 Simla 73 63 0 11.5 minus 12.1 Srinagar 95 68 0 3.6 minus 0.3 Surat 88 80 0 8.9 minus 17.7.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till the morning of 4-8-47:—

Rainfall will be fairly widespread and light to moderate in the Konkanpatti. Local light showers are likely in Kathiawar and Gujarat and scattered light showers in the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, Desh, Khandesh and the Hyderabad State

Outlook for subsequent 2 days: Rainfall will increase in the south Konkanpatti and the Bombay Karnatak and decrease in Kathiawar.

CHARGE OF STONE THROWING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shafique Ahmed Rafique Ahmed who, it is alleged, was found throwing stones at Duncan Road after the bomb throwing incident at a City Cinema, was arrested by the Police. He was remanded into custody at the Esplanade Police Court today.

SEVEN 'RUNAWAY PLANES'

Florida Customs Official Orders Airports To Lookout

TAMPA, FLORIDA, August 2, (Reuter): The Deputy Collector of Customs announced here early today that he had asked all airports to watch for seven combat type planes which are believed to have taken off for a foreign country without permission.

The Customs Officer, A. T. Brantley said he had only meagre information from Washington and did not know where the planes had left from or where they were bound.

The planes were described as two "P-38's" (pursuit planes) and Five "P-31's" ("Mustangs") and it was not known if they were armed. Mr Brantley said:

WASHINTON, August 2, (Reuter): Officials of the War and State Departments today were puzzled by the Florida report that a watch was being kept for seven combat planes believed to have left for a foreign country without permission. They had not received any advice about it, they said.

An army officer said that the planes might be some of those sold as surplus He estimated the range of "Mustangs" and "Lightnings" as 800 miles.

INDIAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

Personnel Of 20 Members: Vijayalakshmi To Arrive On Aug. 5

MOSCOW, August 2, (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to arrive in Moscow on August 5 or 6 to take up her new post as India's first Ambassador to the Soviet Union She plans to leave India by air tomorow, flying via Teheran.

With her will be her 19-year old journalist daughter, Miss Chandralekha Pandit and number of members of the Embassy staff which in all comprises 20 persons.

An advance party of seven members of the Embassy, led by Mr. T. N. Kaul, first Secretary who will also be Private Secretary to the Ambassador arrived here on July 21 to prepare for the arrival of the others.

Premises for the Embassy, a difficult problem in Moscow today, have not yet been definitely fixed, but the Indian representatives here are confident that the Soviet authorities will do their best to assure adequate accommodation.

The choice of Mrs. Pandit as Ambassador is felt here to be a very happy one in the interests of Soviet-Indian relations. Her able presentation of the Indian case at United Nations meetings has been widely noted, together with her long struggle for the rights of women in India.

Aiding the new Ambassador will be Mr. A. V. Pai (Secretary of the Foreign Department of the Government of India) as Counseller-Minister, Mr. Kaul, Mr. Premkrishan, first Secretary and Dr. Khoshal, one of India's leading experts on Russian literature and culture who will be cultural officer and Chief Interpreter.

The staff includes two Superintendents, six assistants, three stenographers and four orderlies.

PAPER COMMENTS ON DIVISION

The Soviet press continues to be highly critical about the new plan for the division of India.

Thus "Red Star" Red Army organ, commented on July 21: "Actually the new British plan for the division of India into two Dominions is nothing but an attempt to maintain it as a most important part of the British Empire

The "Red Star said: "The main economic posts remain as previously in the hands of the British—The Railways sea transport, ports irrigation systems, Finance, main part of the jute industry almost all the mining industry, etc. But the defence of economic positions and interests cannot be carried out without political power. This power will be provided in the face of the capitalists, landowners and merchants dependent on British capital.

Alcock Ashdown Dispute Referred To Tribunal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd. Bombay, and its employees has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, constituted under section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for adjudication by the Government of Bombay. The continuance of the strike and lockout in connection with the dispute has, therefore, been prohibited.

U.N. CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE CEASE—FIRE

Notes Hostilities In Indonesia With Concern

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 1 (Reuter): The Security Council by eight votes called on the Netherlands and Indonesia to stop fighting immediately.

Only Britain, Belgium and France abstained on the vote calling on both parties to cease hostilities.

By eight votes with Britain, France and Belgium again abstaining, it called on both parties to settle the dispute by "arbitration or other peaceful means."

The following is resolution that the Security Council has so far approved. "The Security Council, noting with concern the hostilities in progress between the armed forces of the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic. calls upon the parties first to cease hostilities forthwith and secondly to settle their disputes by arbitration or by other peaceful means and to keep the Security Council informed of the progress of their settlement."

SOVIET PROPOSAL

When M. Andrei Gromyko insisted on giving approval for his amendment calling on both parties to withdraw to positions they held before hostilities began, Dr. Van Kleffens said, "If our troops withdraw there will be terrible acts of retaliation when the Republican bands return. I warn the Security Council most seriously against accepting the Soviet proposal."

Indian delegate Mr. M. R. Sen, supporting the Soviet proposal, said that unless the Dutch withdraw it would give them undue advantages in negotiations. He said that the Dutch claim that the natives hailed their troops joyfully was "very significant" as the peoples of India had considerable experience of this type of "colonial technique."

The Soviet Amendment was lost, only Poland and Russia voting in favour.

The President of the Security Council, Syria's Faris al Khoury, announced that the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic would be informed of the Council's decision and asked to comply therewith immediately.

Britain's Lawford explained that British abstention did not count as a veto. France and Belgium explained their abstention as showing they still had doubts about the competence of the Security Council in dealing with the matter.

The debate was adjourned until Monday when the Greek question will come up.

The A.P.A. adds: In an adjoining Chamber, the Economic and Social Council also voted recognition to the Republic by inviting it to the trade and employment conference at Havana in November.

The question immediately arose as to whether the Netherlands would choose to comply with the Council decision.

Eelco Van Kleffens, of Holland, told the Council that his Government would accept an invitation to end hostilities but would oppose any order from the Council.

The Dutch have consistently held that the Council had no power to give orders in the Indonesian case.

DUTCH AGGRESSION CONTINUES

BATAVIA, August 2 (Reuter).—By midday today (local time) no action had been taken on the United Nations Security Council's resolution last night calling on the Dutch and Indonesians to stop the fighting in Java and Sumatra and fighting was continuing.

Today's Dutch communique claimed that Dutch troops had occupied Purworkerto, on the road to Tjilatjap, only important Java port still in Republican hands.

3 BR. NATIONALS JOIN REPUBLICAN GUERILLAS?

BATAVIA, August 2, (Reuter): Three British nationals are believed to be with Republican guerillas who have retreated from ruined Malang in East Java to the mountains that ring the city.

They are Mr. Frederick Woods (aged 44), and his wife, and Mr. Albert Ashworth (aged 58).

The party went to Republican Java three months ago, to begin rehabilitation of the Nebritex Textile Mill at Pasaruan now in Dutch hands.

The mill is jointly owned by the Manchester Calico Printers Association and Dutch capital.

The party stayed most of the time in Malang and when last heard of were living in the famous Selecta, a mountain resort in the mountains west of city.

Dutch airmen on reconnaissance yesterday said that Selecta was burnt to the ground.

END HOSTILITIES SOON, SAYS "M. G."

MANCHESTER, August 2, (Reuter): While welcoming the Netherlands Government's decision to accept the United States offer of mediation in Indonesia, the influential Liberal 'Manchester Guardian' today, stressed that mediation will not achieve much unless there is an immediate end to the hostilities on both sides in Indonesia.

PAKISTAN GOVT. MEMBERS' RECEPTION TO JINNAH

NEW DELHI, August 2 (A.P.I.): Nearly a thousand guests were present at a reception given by the members of the Pakistan Government in honour of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General Designate, Pakistan at the Delhi Imperial Gymkhana this evening.

The Viceroy and Lady Mountbatten members of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. John Matthai and Mrs. Matthai and High Civil and Military Officers attended the function.

Bombay Govt's. Aid To Village Wells Scheme

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes:

The Government of Bombay considers that it is a matter of immediate urgency that as many villages as possible should have wells with a potable supply of water and that all possible measures should be taken to expedite village water supply schemes. The Government has, therefore announced that, if any District Local Board or Executive Engineer is ready during the current year to carry out village water supply works costing more than the sum allotted for the purpose by the Divisional Commissioner, it will be prepared to sanction additional funds to carry out the full programme of expenditure, so that, the progress of village water supply schemes may not be held up merely because the allotment made by the Divisional Commissioner has been exhausted.

SCOUTS FALL IN LINE

MADRAS, August 1, (A.P.I.): Dr. Hirdayanath Kunzru National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scouts Association, has instructed scouts all over the country to celebrate the 15th August in a fitting and "scounty manner"

The day's programme according to Dr. Kunzru will include a scout parade round the Indian National Flag.

The celebrations will begin with the singing of the "Vande Mataram" After the parade the scouts will shout "Victory to India" three times.

The Presidents will address the scouts of their new responsibility in Free India and exhort them to make themselves better fitted than ever before for patriotic service.

The Scout's Promise "To do duty to God and country" will be re-affirmed.

"Cat Burglar Appears Again"

A resident of a first floor flat on Lamington Road awoke at midnight on hearing a noise in his room. He was greatly surprised to find a thief crouching behind a cupboard, and he made an effort to apprehend this man. This thief however threw itching powder into his face and made good his escape with property valued at Rs. 800.

It has been established that this cat burglar entered the flat by climbing up the pipe. We have made several appeals in these columns to landlords and tenants to guard against this type of entry by fixing a few feet of barbed wire on all pipes close to the windows or ventilators. This has been found to act as a deterrent to pipe climbers in general and enables occupants of flats to keep their windows open on sultry nights without the fear that a cat burglar will pay them a visit.—"Police News."

Amritsar Rural Area Disturbed

Situation "Causing Anxiety"

AMRITSAR, August 2 (A.P.I.): The communal situation in Amritsar remained tense today. There were 16 incidents involving six murders, five stabbings, one case of arson and four bomb explosions.

One constable was injured when another constable's gun went off accidently.

Amritsar rural area is once again disturbed.

"Crime in rural area is causing anxiety" said Mr. L. V. Dean, Superintendent of Police. A strong contingent of police and troops is being sent to comb the affected area.

There was a bomb explosion in the Hall Bazar today. A Police Sergeant in a jeep had a narrow escape. The bomb exploded immediately after the jeep had left.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS

CALCUTTA, August 2 (A.P.I.): Reports of 13 incidents were received today upto 10 p.m. says a Press Note issued by the Bengal Government tonight.

It adds: These included four cases involving the use of fire-arms in Belliaghata, Taltolla, and Chitpur areas. One person was killed and three others were injured in these incidents.

Taltolla and Manicktolla Police stations reported three bomb attacks. In Burrabazar and Bowbazar jurisdictions there were two acid attacks on vehicles. Stray assaults numbered 4.

The casualty figure as reported upto 10 p.m. are three dead and 45 injured.

HOWRAH SITUATION

Howrah reported seven incidents, one being a serious case, involving the use of bombs and fire-arms in Sibpur jurisdiction. The miscreants killed four persons, three others receiving serious injuries. Three persons were also reported missing. A police picket who rushed to the spot was also fired at. The Police searched a house in this connecion recovering nine country-made cartriges and some iron filings.

Twenty-one persons were arrested. Two of the miscreants were found dressed in sarees.

Two cases of arson caused by bomb throwing were also reported.

"The political situation is now changing. Independence is now coming and in that atmosphere let us prove ourselves worthy of independence," says Mr. H. S. Shurawardy, Chief Minister, Bengal Government and Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal Cabinet in a joint statement they issued this evening appealing to the people to see that lawlessness in the city is stopped.

MIDNAPORE FIRING

MIDNAPORE, August 1 (A.P.I.): Following some incidents in Khargpur town this afternoon, the police opened fire, resulting in slight injuries to two persons. The District Magistrate immediately promulgated a 48-hour curfew.

Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Minister for Relief, West Bengal, visited Khargpur to-day and after touring the town held a conference with leading citizens whom he urged to protect the Minority community.

LAHORE QUIET

LAHORE, August 2 (A.P.I.): The communal situation in Lahore was quiet today. Upto 4 p.m. no incident of any nature was reported.

Late last night a cyclist was waylaid and killed on canal bridge near Dharampura. A thatched hut was destroyed by fire outside Masti Gate. An old fire was rekindled in Kasera Bazar.

The Police carried out large scale searches in Krishanagar early this morning. Some persons were taken into custody.

Towards the evening a pedestrian was stabbed on Bhawalpur Road. The victim was removed to hospital.

The Police searched a house in Qilla Lachman and recovered wo bombs and a revolver.

KOLABA BAN CONTINUES

The ban on the holding of public meetings in the Kolaba District, without previous intimation to the nearest Magistrate, will continue to remain in force for a further period of one month from August 6. a

NAGPUR August 2. (U.P.I.): The Provincial Government have extended the order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated by the District Magistrate of Raipur prohibiting processions, meetings, carrying of lethal weapons and the assemblage of more than five persons within the limits of Raipur and Dhamtari Municipalities for a further period of one year from August 1, 1947 to August 1. 1948.

Kripalani In Karachi

Black Flag Demonstration By Hindu National Party

KARACHI, August 2 (API).—The Congress President, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, arrived here from New Delhi today, by air.

He will stay here for two days as the guest of Mr. Hiranand Karamchand editor of the "Hindustan" before he undertakes a tour of the Province of Sind.

Black flag demonstration was staged by the members of the Hindu National party at the Drigh Road airport this afternoon, states the U. P. I., when Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, arrived here from Delhi. Shouts of 'go back' were also heard. The Congress President stepped forward in the midst of the demonstrators and asked. "Where can I go? Sind is my native province. I was born and grown up here".

The demonstration excited a section of the mob who manhandled the demonstrators and snatched away the black flags from them.

The Congress President was garlanded by the Mayor of Karachi and by the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Gidwani.

3 Hindu Mahasabhaites Arrested In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, August 1, (API): Three workers of the local Hindu Mahasabha were arrested tonight when in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated by the District Magistrate today, they attempted to hold a small meeting at 'Loknath Street'.

Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, prohibiting Hindu Mahasabha workers from holding meetings in the city in pursuance of their Direct Action programme against the Government. Such meetings the order says are liable to cause breach of public peace.

All the three persons arrested tonight were removed to the Nani Central Prison.

U. P. MAHASABHA'S DEMANDS

The U. P. Hindu Mahasabha has launched direct action the demands of the U. P. Hindu Mahasabha among others are (1) proportion of Muslims in all Government Departments, specially the Police Department should be fixed on population basis. (2) Hindus alone should be recruited in the armed police and the proposed home guard organisation in order to bring the ratio to the proper figure. (3) Hindi should be made the court language in the courts, police and other Government departments. (4) The Arms Act should be suitably amended so that all members of the Legislative Assembly may keep guns. (5) The post of Home Minister be given to a Hindu member of the Ministry. (6) The U. P. Government must take immediate steps to make adequate arrangements for the Frontier and Punjab refugees. (7) The ban on the Government servants taking part in the Rasatriya Swavam Sevak Sangh should be lifted forthwith

BOMBAY PROHIBITION BOARD

Various Sub-Committees Appointed

BOMBAY, Saturday. A number of sub-committees to advise and guide the Provincial Prohibition Board, on subjects such as Education and Propaganda, Vigilance, Recreation, Counter-attraction and Social Welfare, Research and Statistics, have been appointed by the Provincial Prohibition Board, which concluded its two-day session on Friday. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Reconstruction and Excise, Government of Bombay, presided over the deliberations and Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, and later, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, addressed the members.

The Board also appointed an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairmen of the various sub-committees and one elected member from each to co-ordinate the work of all the sub-committees and to deal with matters not coming within the scope of any of the sub-committees.

PATNA August 2. (U.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Forward Bloc at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution urging the members of the Forward Bloc all over the province to boycott the Independence Day celebrations on August 15.

Ushering In Dominion Of India

Special Session Of Consembly On Aug. 14: Delhi Announces Elaborate Official Ceremony

NEW DELHI, August 2 (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly will hold a special meeting at 11-30 P.M. on the 14th August 1947. At midnight the House will elect its leader who will forthwith convey to His Excellency at his residence the Constituent Assembly's endorsement of His Excellency's appointment as the Governor-General of India and of the leader's choice of his Cabinet.

Swearing In Ceremony

The ceremony will commence at 8-30 a.m. on the 15th August 1947 when the Governor-General will be sworn in by the Chief Justice and the Prime Minister and his Cabinet will be sworn in by the Governor-General. Immediately after the ceremony, the guests (other than Ministers) who are due to attend the ceremony at the Constituent Assembly, will leave.

At 9-40 a.m. the procession from Government House will leave from the Durbar Hall steps, when the Ministers will drive to the Constituent Assembly through the main gate.

At 9-50 a.m. Their Excellencies will leave Government House in the State coach escorted by the Governor-General's bodyguard arriving at the Constituent Assembly at 9-55.

ROYAL SALUTE

His Excellency will be received by a guard of honour at the Constituent Assembly and will take a Royal Salute, after which Their Excellencies will be met by the President of the Constituent Assembly and conducted to their seats.

His Excellency will address the Constituent Assembly and the President will reply.

At the conclusion of the President's reply, a salute of 31 guns will be fired and the National Flag will be unfurled on the Assembly building and all other public buildings.

At 10-35 a.m. Their Excellencies will leave the Assembly and will drive in state back to the Government House.

At 6 p.m. Their Excellencies, escorted by the Governor-General's bodyguard, will leave Government House in the state carriage for Princes Park near Memorial Arch and will be met by the Prime Minister and G.O.C. (India). The troops on parade will be formed in a hollow square with guards of honour of the R.I.N., I.A. and R.I.A.F. in the centre with bands in attendance.

His Excellency will take a Royal Salute and inspect the troops, after which he will return to the saluting base facing the flagstaff.

UNFURLING OF NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag will then be unfurled on which there will be a Royal Salute including a salvo of 31 guns

The troops will then march past, His Excellency taking post at the flagstaff. The March Past will be followed by a fly past by R.I.A.F. who will dip in salute

At the conclusion of the parade at about 6-45 p.m., Their Excellencies will return in state to the Government House.

Illumination and floodlighting of principal public buildings in Delhi, War Memorial arch, the fountains and the Qutab will be done at 7 p.m.

At 7-45 p.m. there will be a display of fireworks at the western end of the central vista near the Great Place.

There will be an official dinner at Government House at about 8-45 p.m. followed by a reception at 10-15 p.m.

INDEPENDENCE MEDALS

Besides the above official ceremonies, arrangements are being made for free distribution of sweets and specially designed Independence Medals (the National Flag on one side and "Jai Hind" with date inscribed on the reverse) to all school students on the occasion. Steps are being taken by several private organisations to arrange prayers in temples, mosques and churches.

There will be fire works on a large scale near the Red Fort.

The timings given in this press note are approximate and are subject to minor alterations. Further details will be announced from time to time.

'INDIAN OUTLOOK' IN LONDON

LONDON, August 2 (U.P.I.): The "Indian Outlook", a monthly review of Indian affairs edited by Mr. P. D. Saggi will make its first appearance on August 10 next. The highlights of the first issue will be contributions from Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Sir Lancelot Graham, former Governor of Sind, and Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal of the Jamia Millia. The "Indian Outlook" has received encouragement from Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, and B. G. Kher.

LEAGUE AND AUG. 15 CELEBRATIONS

Liaquat's Directive

NEW DELHI, August 2, (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary, All-India Muslim League in a statement says:

"Many inquiries have been received by me from persons and organisations who ask for guidance as to the manner in which they should celebrate August 15, when the State of Pakistan will come into being. It is upto every citizen and organisation to devise their own ways of celebration according to their means, circumstances and available facilities but broadly speaking the celebrations should take the following general forms:

The Pakistan national flag will be flown on all Government buildings and other public and private offices or places of business. Muslims may also hoist on their premises the Muslim League Flag.

Our national state will be inaugurated on a very auspicious day, namely, Jumat-Ul-Weda—or the last Friday in Ramazan; therefore, Muslims will have the opportunity of observing the best of all celebrations—offering special prayers after the Juma prayers, invoking the blessings of God on Pakistan and soliciting Divine grace for all its citizens so that they may proved worthy of the great future which is now theirs.

Meetings may be held and processions taken out provided there are no legal restrictions on them in force where such restrictions have been imposed, they must in no case be violated because the maintenance of peace and order claims precedence over everything else.

At night there may be illumination of public and private buildings and residences."

TRICOLOUR OVER JHANSI FORT

Late Rani's Grandson To Hoist Flag On Aug. 15

After 90 years to the day, on August 15, the flag of freedom will be flown over Jhansi Fort, which since the defeat of the great Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi in 1857 in the battlefield of Jhansi has been reduced to the status of military barracks and which has been flying the Union Jack first planted by Sir Hugh Rose, Commander of the British forces who forced Rani Lakshmibai to leave Jhansi and fight from the mountains and forests of Kalpi and Gwalior.

A suggestion has been made by the local Congress Committee to invite the grandson of Rani Lakshmibai who is living in the C.P. to hoist the National Flag over the Fort. According to the tentative programme chalked jointly by the Congress and the authorities, troops will, in the morning, march past the National Flag over the Fort. Similar ceremonies in various Government offices and institutions like courts, police stations and lines, military headquarters, the commissioner's court, railway offices and educational institutions. Other items of the programmes include illuminations in the city and distribution of sweets to children and alms to the poor.

SARDAR'S MESSAGE TO BENGAL HINDUS

No Full Enjoyment Of Freedom Unless All Share It

CALCUTTA, August 2. (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member of the Interim Government in a message to the East Bengal Hindu Conference which commenced here today, said: "We cannot fully enjoy the freedom that we have got, unless we can share it with the Hindus of North and East Bengal".

The message, which was sent to Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, President of the Conference, added: "How can anyone forget the sufferings and sacrifice which they cheerfully endured for freeing our motherland from foreign domination. Their future welfare must engage most careful and serious attention of the Government and the people of the Indian Union in the light of developments that may take place hereafter.

Any effort to help them and to organise them effectively has naturally my best wishes". Sardar Patel concluded.

MENTALLY BENGAL CAN'T BE DIVIDED

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, who presided, said that though Bengal had been partitioned, the mind and thoughts of the Hindus of East and West Bengal could not be divided by a line of demarcation. Unless India was again reunited full freedom could not be said to have been achieved.

It should be the moral responsibility of the Hindus of West Bengal, Dr. Mookerjee added, to stand by their brothers in East Bengal. What was imperative at this time was that a trusted representative from West Bengal should go to East Bengal to study the situation and see how the right of the minorities could be best safeguarded.

Dr. Mookerjee discouraged the migration of the well-to-do people from East Bengal as it would cause panic in the minds of the remaining Hindus there.

About 300 delegates from different parts of East Bengal attended the conference, which is being held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

IMMORTAL ROMANCE OF INDIA

SADHU BILLWAMANGAL—By "Wanderer." Published by Rai Bahadur N. Dey, 2-A Convent Road, Dehra Dun. Price Re. 1/4.

"Wanderer" is a writer of remarkable ability. Though known to a comparatively small circle of readers, his work merits a large reading public. His previous works, "In Quest of Bliss", "The Quest and the Find" and "In Tune With Mira Bai" were eminently readable.

The story of Billwamangal is known to practically every cultured Hindu family in India as the account of a soul's journey from human imperfection to divine perfection. The film version, entitled "Bhakta Surdas", recreated the poignant transformation of a libertine into a holy man. Billwamangal was born, it is said, about the tenth century in a village named Udipi, on the west bank of the Krishna Benna River in Karnatak. After a period of happy youth,

"He grew as some boys grow,
Unschooled by sacred love—
From virtue's path astray."

soon he was made captive by a woman's charms—the divine love of Chintamani swept him off his feet. The story need not be repeated, it is well-known.

I commend this little book to all who wish to probe into the inner significances of life, especially as we are prone to miss them in our hourly struggle for material successes.

— —P. R. KAIKINI.

STATE HOLIDAY IN BARODA ON AUGUST 15

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, August 1.

Baroda Government will celebrate 15th August as State holiday. The national flag will be hoisted at Mandvi Gate with Bhagwa State flag and royal salute will be given. Baroda Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the celebrations.

ASKANIA INSTRUMENT FACTORY EXECUTIVES ARRESTED

BERLIN, August 2, (Reuter): Six leading executives of the Askania scientific instrument factories have been arrested as a result of yesterday's discoveries of large quantities of illegal war materials in secret stock piles in the United States zone, it was reported today.

German Plants Divided

India One Of 15 Countries Sharing Equipment

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2 (APA.) India is one of the 15 countries to receive equipment from 23 German plants according to the allocation made by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency during its 11th session from July 28 to 30, and Agency communique stated last night.

The German plants comprise the famous Blohm and Voss shipyards at Hamburg, three chemical plants, a plant containing machine. Tools workshops, and 18 mechanical plants. The latter are war plants in which general purpose machine tools remain after destruction of specialised armament equipment under the Potsdam Agreement.

According to the Agency equipment, the Blohm and Voss shipyard is one of the two largest in Germany, and 15 out of the 18 member Governments of I.R.A. has made claims for the whole or part of the plants, the equipment of which is urgently required for the repair facilities damaged during the war, or for heavy engineering.

After intensive discussion, agreement was reached to divide the plants among the 15 claimant countries, Albania, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Greece, India, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

New York Paper's Tribute To Mountbatten

NEW YORK, August 2, (Reuter): The 'New York Herald Tribune' today described the Viceroy, Rear-Admiral Lord Mountbatten's success in persuading most Indian states to join one or other of the two Dominions as "almost as extra-ordinary as his splendid achievement" in the solution of the Indian problem.

"He produced the agreements under which the new Indian Dominions come into existence," the paper said, "and to this splended achievement the viceroy added another almost as extraordinary.

"He has convinced the heads of most of the princely states that they should join the Dominions.

"The were convinced, it appears, by the great speech, unpretentious and simply phrased. which he made on July 25"

DOON EXPRESS MAROONED

The District Superintendent of Transportation reports that the down Doon Express has been marooned and that arrangements are being made to tranship passengers owing to heavy rains and consequent subsidence of the railway track between Gorpa and Baskatwa and also landslide between Baskatwa and Dilwa on the grand chord of the East Indian Railway. Mail express, trains are being diverted along the main line, incessant rain still continues.

India Govt.'s Trade Envoy For Russia

NEW DELHI, August 2, (A.P.I.): Mr. R. N. Nanavati, who has been requested by the Government of India to explore the possibilities of procuring chemical fertilisers and general trade prospects in the Soviet Union will fly to Moscow next week.

Federation Discusses Railwaymen's Pay Question

NEW DELHI, August 2, (A.P.I.): The General Council of the All-India Railway-men's Federation met here this afternoon Mr. Jai Prakash Narain presided.

The Council it is understood mainly discussed the Railway Board's decision "not to go beyond the Pay Commission's recommendations". The Council considered the report of the negotiating Committee which represented to the Railway Board the grievances of the railway-employees regarding the Pay Commission's Report.

The Council is meeting again tomorrow.

NAGPUR, August 2. (U.P.I.): Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Free Berar Committee, in an interview to the United Press of India said that the question of Berar vis-a-vis the Nizam had not yet been decided. It was still under discussion. Mr. Biyani added: "As far as the decision of the people of Berar is concerned, it has already been announced by the Free Berar Committee"

No Room For Communalism After August 15

Congress Must Refashion Its Fabric To Suit Socialist Tasks Of Tomorrow Says Jai Prakash

BOMBAY, July 31 (A.P.I.): "There can be no room for communalism in the country after August 15", declares Mr. Jai Prakash Narain in a statement to-day, explaining the role of the Socialist Party in future India. Denying the rumours of the possibility of Socialists accepting ministerial responsibility as 'baseless,' Mr. Jai Prakash states there can be no question of such a possibility until the Socialists are backed in the legislature by a majority of their persuasion.

In the course of a statement, he says, "The Socialist Party is an independent political party though a number of its members are also members of the Indian National Congress. This intimate relationship has existed between the two because till the achievement of freedom the Congress has been the united front of the Indian people. After the August 15 the Congress will not be able to retain for long its national, multi-class character. It must move in one or the other direction. The Socialists have a place in the Congress, in the coming months, only if it moves, and moves speedily, towards Socialist plans and policies. This change in the objectives will be real only when drastic changes are made in the organisation itself. The Congress, as constituted today is unequal to the Socialist tasks of to-morrow. If the Congress fails to refashion its fabric in response to changed circumstances the Socialists will have to function independently of it. The choice of those alternatives cannot be deferred for more than a few months."

TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM

"The Socialist Party believes that in those parts of India where democratic regimes are being set up, the transition to Socialism must be by peaceful means. There can be no Socialism outside the context of democracy, and where the people enjoy the power to fashion the Government after their wishes, the Socialists have a duty to adhere to peaceful and parliamentary means."

"There can therefore be no question of the Socialists accepting ministerial responsibility until they are backed in the legislature by a majority of their persuasion. The recent kite-flying in the press about Socialists joining the Central and Provincial Government is, to say the least, baseless."

CONTROL BY WORKING CLASS

"In free and democratic India, the Socialist Party must be controlled by the organised working class. Organic and intimate relationship will have to develop between the trade unions and the Socialist Party. A closer integration must be achieved between the various stands of the Socialist Movement, such as trade unions, Kisan Sabhas, co-operatives and the political party. Such an integration precludes the association of Socialist trade unions with non-Socialist bodies like the A.I.T.U.C. and the I.N.T.U.C."

"The failure of nationalism to solve the communal problem puts an additional responsibility on the Socialist Movement. Only the growth of Socialist forces in the divided segments of India will bring them together and recover the lost unity. In Pakistan, as well as in the Indian Union, accent on communalism will become the alternative to radical policies. To avert such debasement of our people and to carry truncated freedom to full political and economic freedom is the allotted task of the Socialist Movement. Politics of retaliation and counter retaliation have no place in the Socialist Movement."

"India is striving to build a secular State. There can be no room for communalism in the country after August 15. Every fresh election must be on the basis of joint electorate and speedily adult franchise should be introduced in these elections. There can be no place in the governments, central or provincial, of the Indian Union for men who have worked against India's freedom and have denied the fundamentals of her nationalism. Secular politics means equal opposition to the policies of appeasement as those of retaliation."

"In the days to come the Indian people will have to move more and more towards Socialism for the solution of their pressing problems and for the realisation of their dreams and destiny. It is our privilege today to strengthen the foundation of the Socialist Movement for the historic task that awaits it."

SOCIALISTS & INDEPENDENCE DAY

CUTTACK, Aug. 1 (U. P. I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of India, in a circular to all provincial branches of the Party, has made it clear the attitude of the Party towards the Independence Day celebration on August 15.

The General Secretary has advised that the Socialist Party need not have a separate programme of celebration and that members of the Party may participate in the official Congress programme. He also has stated that members of the Party holding offices in the Congress would have, of course, to carry out the Congress instruction regarding the celebrations.

The Utkal Provincial Socialist Party has already issued instructions to members to carry out the official Congress programme. The Party is also making preparations for the observance of August 9, the historic day on which the "Quit India" struggle was launched in 1942.

Division Of N. W. Railway

25,000 Non-Muslim Staff Vote For East Punjab

LAHORE, August 2, (A.P.I.): 25,000 non-Muslim employees of the North-Western Railway, who form nearly two-seventh of the total strength of the personnel, have given their option for being transferred to the East Punjab Railway. Only one per cent. of non-Muslim employees have elected to stay at their posts in Pakistan. All European officers and subordinate employees have been retained in the North-Westrn Railway.

To expedite and facilitate the transfer of personnel from the West to East Punjab, the Railway Board has appointed the following two transfer officers:—

1. Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ibrahim (Senior Assistant, personnel) and 2. Rai Bahadur A. D. Dhall (Chief Engineer N.-W.R.)

The transfer of personnel is expected to be completed by the end of October next.

It is understood that 52,000 Muslim employees in other Indian Railways have expressed the desire to the Railway Board to transfer their services to the Pakistan Railways, which include the N.-W.R. and the East Bengal Railway.

With the partition of the personnel and the assets of N.-W. Railway proceeding apace, it is learned that the Experts Committees of the Railway engaged in the work have received orders from the Railway Board in Delhi to divide equally the office equipment between the West and the East Punjab. The office equipment will include only typewriters, duplicating machines, barcro machines and drawing instructions.

In view of the orders for a fifty-fifty division of the office equipment a protest, it is understood, is being lodged with the Railway Board on the ground that while only two-seventh of the personnel have opted for the East Punjab Railway they were not entitled to a share of assets higher than their proportion.

One functional change effected by the partition of the Railway is the abolition of the old cash and pay contract system which has been replaced by a newly-created department.

Congressman Found Dead

MEERUT, August 1, (A.P.I.): Bramachari Januna Datt, a prominent Congress worker of the District, was found dead near Rasna village.

It is stated that the deceased was returning to Rasna after dusk from a place two miles away. He never reached his village and the next day his body was found.

TOWARDS UPLIFT OF ADIVASIS

Lot Of Spadework Necessary To Overcome Their Complexes, Says Wandrekar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Social workers who want to work for the uplift of the 17 lakhs of backward Adivasis of Bombay Province must first try to understand the psychology of these tribal people, who have their own peculiar customs and ideas', said Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. B. G. Kher at a public lecture on "Welfare Work Among Adivasis" held under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society this evening at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall.

He added that a fear complex, inherent in these people had been increased by the destructive tactics of the Communists. The Communists wanted to eliminate the jungle—contractors, who were exploiting the labour. The Government has no fundamental objection to this proposal, but a lot of spade work had to be done first, in the way of imparting education to these ignorant people, and fighting the individualistic traits in them by teaching them the value of co-operative work.

He concluded by saying that it had been the policy of the British Government to exclude the aboriginals from the people, and rule these areas by special provisions, but times had changed and the Congress Government was doing its best to safeguard the interests of these people.

Mr. M. D. Bhatt, I.C.S. who presided, spoke of the deplorable conditions of the Adivasis in the districts of Dahanu, Thana and Palghar and stressed the necessity for their uplift. He praised the Adivasi Seva Mandal for their good work, and also mentioned the Communists who were working for these people. But the problem, according to him, was too vast to be tackled without the full support of the public

CONFERENCE TO ENCOURAGE STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

LAHORE, August 2, (A.P.I.): To encourage studies in Pakistan an all Pakistan Economic Conference is shortly being organised in Lahore with Professor Mohammad Hassan of the Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore, as the convener.

FRENCH INDIA'S ANXIETY TO JOIN INDIAN UNION

PONDICHERRY, August 1, (A.P.I.): The Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Pondicherry and the adjoining "communes" have notified the population that they are "prepared to join the Indian Union the moment the Indian leaders ask them to do so".

Mr. K. Muthu Pillai, the Mayor of Pondicherry, in a statement says "No Indian citizen would ever think of not joining the Indian Union. We cannot live without joining the Indian Union"

G. B. S. RLY. STRIKE DISORGANISES TRANSPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 2.

Workers of all sections of the G.B.S. Railway are on strike. The meter-gauge transport has been disorganised and all staff are on strike. Narrow-gauge transport continues. Steps are taken at Dabhoi Station to avoid untoward incidents. Goyagate workshop is closed. On Mehsana side passengers are put into great difficulty. Kalol-Vijapur, Ambliasan-Vijapur and Viramgaum-Mehsana trains are closed. Trains are run with military help in Baroda. The wind of strike has spread and workers of the Municipal waterworks of Baroda have gone on strike. Cyclists supplying milk to the city are also considering to go on strike.

SCHEME OF FEDERAL IRELAND?

De Valera To Urge Washington To Take Lead

(From Our Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, (By Mail). It is understood that a new plan to end partition in Ireland is being considered by Mr. de Valera. It consists of using Irish and Catholic influence in America to urge Washington to advise Britain to end partition on the pretext that a United Ireland would be in the general interests of Western Europe. The scheme contemplates Federal Ireland, with Ulster Government continuing to enjoy local autonomy in six counties, but with All-Ireland policy vested in the All-Ireland Federal Parliament.

No Atom Bomb For Future Wars

U. S. General Confident Only Surface Forces Can Effect Victory

NEWARK (NEW JERSEY), Aug. 2 (Reuter). The atom bomb will probably never be used again in war, according to General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of the United States Army ground forces.

Speaking here, he said military leaders would probably avoid the bomb as circumspectly as gas in World War Two."

If the atomic bomb were used, an "atomic slogging match" would follow, he predicted, and neither side would achieve any substantial victory. Whether the bomb was used or not in future warfare, a "final decision could be effected only by surface forces.'

General Devers announced that the United States would soon be able to fly a standard infantry division with all its armament to battle.

"When we have an army that can fly to fight and an air force that can fly it, there is every prospect that we can avoid war and make peace permanent" he said. "A guarantee of sure swift retribution will certainly deter any would-be aggressor".

Economic Commission For Asia

Full Membership For Burma And Ceylon Urged

LAKE SUCCESS, July 31. (U.P.A.): R. K. Nehru, India's delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, to-day proposed that Great Britain request full membership for Burma and Ceylon in the Economic Commission for Asia.

Urging full membership for Burma and Ceylon, Nehru said that India welcomed Britain's plan to ask for associate membership for the two countries, but said he believed that all members, especially representatives of Asian countries, should be granted full membership rights; including the right to vote.

Earlier Nehru was defeated, four to one, when he renewed his plea for a direct invitation to Indonesia to attend the forthcoming Havana Conference on Trade and Employment. The U. S. and United Kingdom voted against Nehru in his effort to extend the direct invitation while 13 other nations abstained.

In his opening speech, Nehru was called to order by the Acting President, Dr. Jan Papanek, who asked him "not to discuss political matters belonging to the Security Council which was already seized of them." Other delegates, notably W.J. Beyen of the Netherlands and Pirre Mendes-France of France also took the view that a matter before the Security Council should not be discussed in the Economic and Social Council. Beyen argued that there were in Indonesia not one, but three governments, recognized by the Netherlands. He said that none of the three had authority to conduct external commercial relations.

Nehru contended that Indonesia and the Netherlands were actually at war and it was difficult to recognize the Government of the Netherlands as truly representative of the interests of the people of Indonesia. He said that Indonesia actually had been exercising authority over its external commercial relations. Last year, he continued, India wanted rice from Indonesia which was supplied although the Netherlands Government refused permission. The Indian delegate declared that Dutch power in Indonesia had been restored not by Dutch troops but by other troops, including India. He said the "Netherlands Government is trying to restore its power by exterminating the national government" and was doing it with arms and equipment supplied from the U.S.

It was at this point that the Chairman called Nehru to order. Nehru continued by saying that Asiatic nations could not conceive of economic and social progress without the "end of colonialism."

At the beginning of the sixteenth plenary meeting of the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council this morning, the Acting President, Dr. Jan Papanek read a letter informing him that the Council's President, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar regretted that his many duties in India would not allow him to attend the present session

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ALLAHABAD, August 2. (U.P.I.): Three local Hindu Mahasabha leaders were arrested yesterday when they attempted to hold a meeting at Loknath for defying the order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. promulgated by the District Magistrate of Allahabad.

Indo-American Trade Reaches Unprecedented Level

NEW DELHI, August 2.—India in the calendar year 1946 continued to enjoy a favourable balance of merchandise trade with the United States, just as it has each year since 1904 when India was first listed separately in U.S. trade statistics.

Figures released to-day by the American Embassy here showed that cash purchase exports from the United States to India in 1946 totalled dol. 170,729,000 but U.S. imports from India came to dol. 237,664,000.

The U.S. export figure included dol. 3,325,000 worth of goods sent by relief agencies for which no dollar exchange was required. When this is deducted, there remains a surplus of dol. 70,260,000 accruing to India's credit from merchandise trade!

Cash-purchase exports from the United States to India in 1946 were far greater in value than those of any previous year.

Aside from the abnormally large shipments of foodstuffs in 1946, amounting to dol. 73,797,000, American exports to India of other classes of goods last year amounted to dol. 96,930,000. However, India probably would have spent more dollars for products other than food had the need for food not been so urgent.

The highest value of U.S. imports from India in any previous year falls far short of the dol 237,664,000 reported for 1946. In 1920, the previous high year, the U.S. purchased dol. 176,074,000 worth of goods from India.

CONTROLS AND QUOTAS.

Only the restraints of export controls and quotas in India prevented American purchases in 1946 from being much greater than they were.

Lend-lease shipments to India from the United States are not included in the figures given here of cash-purchase exports.

Foodstuffs, principally grains, were the leading U.S. exports to India in 1946. Except under lend-lease, India had not previously turned to the United States for foodstuffs, but the extremely serious food shortage in India and the lack of supplies from nearby producing areas made imports from the United States imperative in 1946.

It is believed that India will buy as much grain from the U.S. in 1947, subject, of course, to the allocations of the International Emergency Food Council. The situation is abnormal and is not to be construed as opening a new continuing market for United States food products.

Over a period of years. India will demand of the United States products capable of contributing to the industrialization of the country. At present India imports from abroad virtually all its machinery, vehicles, lubricating oil, copper, rayon yarn, films, and much of its industrial chemicals, dyestuffs, apparel, wool, and even iron and steel-mill products. While it is developing its programme of industrial expansion to overcome its dependence on imports in these lines, it will undoubtedly increase imports of commodities necessary to that programme, particularly of machinery.

Consumer goods other than foodstuffs also were important in U.S. exports to India in 1946. Unmanufactured tobacco totalled dol. 9,674,000. Exports of fountain and styliographic pens, always supplied to India in considerable value in pre-war years, rose to dol. 3,719,000 in 1946. Photographic goods, scientific instruments, and office appliances were among other items that showed marked increase over pre-war figures.

Among items included in commodity groups were radio receiving sets valued at dol. 280,000; electric appliances, dol. 704,000; electric refrigerators, dol. 214,000; non-mechanical pencils, dol. 930,000; combs, dol. 813,000; lamps, other than electric, dol 192,000; tooth brushes, dol. 209,000; and sewing machines, dol. 54,000.

Trade in these items increased primarily during the latter half of 1946, after India allowed some relaxation in its import licensing controls.

Preliminary figures for the first three months of 1947 indicate that this trade in consumer goods continued at high levels during that period. However, this trade after July 1 will be influenced by the recently announced import licensing policy designed to curtail imports of "certain consumer goods and other non-essential goods which have arrived in the country (India) in very substantial quantities."

India's exports are principally raw or semi-manufactured materials—a number of them of strategic importance in time of war. For this reason, bulk sales of these commodities became quite common during the war period, and Government controls more or less dominated all aspects of the trade.

Bulk sales have now eventually disappeared, but Government controls continue in the form of export licensing, export taxes, quotas, and some Government price fixing. These are designed to protect the home industry or to ensure an equitable distribution of supplies of items which are inadequate to meet all demands.

It was these restrictions that prevented larger purchases from India by the United States in 1946.

JUTE DOMINATES EXPORTS.

As usual, jute and jute products were U.S. leading imports from India in 1946. Valued at dol. 91,608,000, they comprised 38 per cent of the total United States imports from India. Leather, furs, and hides and skins at dol. 32,413,000 were second in value, followed by lac and shellac, valued at dol. 19,153,000.

Cashew-nut imports rose to dol. 16,802,000 in 1946 and tea imports amounted to dol. 16,499,000. Raw cotton and cotton waste together totalled dol. 15,264,000, and unmanufactured wool came to dol. 9,572,000.

Other items of importance were mica, manganese ore, precious and semiprecious stones, cocoa fibre pile mats and other articles made of cocoa fiber, carpets and rugs, ilmenite, lemongrass oil, kadaya, and animal hair.

There are some indications that India may spend considerably more in the United States in 1947 than it did in 1946. Its total imports from the United States in the first three months of the year have set a record of dol. 95,973,000.

During these same months, India supplied the United States with goods valued at dol. 69,447,500 as compared with dol. 68,420,000 in the same period in 1946.

All things considered, it appears that 1947 will be a year of prosperous and mutually advantageous trade between India and the United States.

HARIJANS FORM MAJOR MINORITY IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, August 1.

The partition of India has tilted the balance in favour of the Scheduled castes, who have become a major minority in India, with 15.2 per cent of the total population, writes 'Leader's special correspondent at New Delhi.

Muslims come next with 13.2 per cent of the population, followed by the tribes, who are 7.1 per cent. Indian Christians are 1.2 per cent, Sikhs 1 per cent, Anglo-Indians .04 per cent. Parsis .0429 per cent and others .34 per cent. Hindus, who are in majority, are 59.5 per cent.

Further details are now available of the Minorities Committee's decisions. By 28 votes against three, it decided to abolish separate electorates and accepted, as a general principle, that there should be reservation of seats for the different recognised minorities in the various legislatures for a period of ten years after which the position would be considered "de novo".

The Committee, it is further learnt, decided against weightages for the Scheduled Castes, Muslims, Indian Christians and Sikhs. It also decided against the statutory provision for the reservation of seats for the minorities in cabinets, but left it to the Governors of the provinces to include in the ministries members of important minorities so far as it was practicable.

Other issues requiring decision by the Committee include reservation of seats in the services to ensure protection of the minority rights. The Committee is definitely opposed to weightages so far enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes Muslims, Sikhs and Indian Christians Parsis do not demand any weightage at all.

As an exceptional case Anglo-Indians are likely to be granted weightage to bring that community's representation in the services to one per cent.

Reservations stand on a separate level, being on a purely population basis, and are expected to be acceded to for the Scheduled Castes, Muslims Sikhs and Indian Christians.

"Desabhimani" To Resume Publication

CALICUT, August 1. (A. P. I.): The Government of Madras have given permission to the "Desabhimani" a communist malayalam daily to resume publication on condition that a security of Rs. 10,000 is deposited with the Government according to a telegram received from Mr. Devadas, editor of the "Desabhimani", now in detention in Vellore jail.

NEW DAILY IN HUBLI

HUBLI, August 1, (A.P.I.): A new daily the "Navayuga" will start its publication here from 15th of August, the Independence Day, under the editorship of Mr. T. R. Nesvi.

RELIEF TO RIOT VICTIMS

Provincial Premiers Promise Support

NEW DELHI, August 2. (U.P.I.): The Premiers of Congress Provinces met the members of the Central Relief Committee at the residence of the Congress President Acharya Kripalani, on July 29 and discussed the problems facing the Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement of the refugees from the riot-stricken areas. It is learnt that the Premiers of the Provinces have promised their support to the Committee.

The Committee held its first meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram on July 30 last and discussed in what form they should begin their activities in the best interests of the refugees. It was decided that the Committee should first co-ordinate relief activities given in different provinces to gather statistics regarding damage, deaths, etc., and the number of refugees collected at different centres.

The Committee has further decided that various Provincial Governments as well as the Central Government and private organisations should be approached to secure jobs for the refugees.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, member of the Committee, has issued an appeal for funds to be utilised for resettlement of refugees. She has also appealed that during the coming Independence Week from August 9 to August 15 collections should be made for the riot victims.

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, it is learnt, is issuing an appeal to-day for funds.

NEW PROBLEM IN CONSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Rejection Of Nowgong Candidate's Nomination Raises Important Legal Point

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE (By Mail)

An important legal point whether a subject of such an Indian State that has not joined the Indian Constituent Assembly could offer himself as a candidate for the membership of the Assembly from some other Indian State has arisen out of the election of two members of the Constituent Assembly which was held early last week at Nowgong (Central India). Some States of Bundelkhand Agency and those States of C.I who have joined either the Gujarat Union or the Rajputana Union participated in the election. Messrs. Chaturbhuj Pathak, Praja Mandal member in the Orchha State (C.I.) Cabinet and a nominee of the C.I. States' Regional Council of the A.I.S.P.C. and Pushpendra Singh, Army Minister of Panna State (C.I.) were declared elected to the Consembly. The third member will be nominated by the Rulers.

Besides Mr. Chaturbhuj Pathak, the Central India States Regional Council had also nominated one of its General Secretary Syed Hamidali to stand as a candidate. The Returning Officer, however, rejected the latter's nomination on the ground that Rajgarh State, to which Syed Hamidali belongs, has not only not joined the Indian Constituent Assembly but it was intending to go to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. There remaining only two candidates, both of them were declared elected by the Returning Officer who was appointed by the Ruler of Panna State (C.I.), the latter having been nominated as Convener of the elections by the Consembly

Popular members of the electoral college attending the Nowgong election, state in a Statement that an election to the electoral college had not been done in several States in accordance with the rules, that the rejection of Syed Hamidali's candidature was not justified and that some other irregularities also took place during the Nowgong election. It is reliably understood that an election petition is being filed in this connection before Dr. Rajenda Prasad President of the Consembly.

People's Logical Choice For President

WASHINGTON, August 1, (UPA): Senator Clyde M. Reed, today said that General Dwight D. Eisenhower would be the people's logical choice for President if Soviet-American relations were still strained next year.

He told the press that the retiring army chief of staff's 'enormous military posture is something the Russians understand and it might be the best answer we could make to them."

MEASURING WATER-CONTENT OF HIMALAYAN SNOW CAPS

American Expert Plans Out Survey For India Govt.: Work To Start By Year End

NEW DELHI, August 2, (A.P.I.): Within the current year, sign-boards will appear high up the slopes of the Himalayas making snow-survey sites, which in future, will yield measures of the annual snow-cover of the Himalayas.

Dr. J. E. Church, the well-known American expert, makes this observation in a report submitted to the Government of India on his recent snow-survey expeditions in the Himalayas with batches of Indian trainees.

Church, who is the founder of the science of snow-surveys and President of the international Snow Survey Commission led these expeditions in the Himalayas with the object of both making a preliminary survey of the regions and of giving basic practical training to Indians in the science, which has already proved of value to hydrology and irrigation

The expeditions were undertaken on behalf of the central waterways, irrigation and navigation commission. The hydrology branch of this Commission, with co-operation from the Indian Meteorological Department will send out parties every autumn and spring at the sites selected, called "snow courses" and at new ones which they will select.

SURVEYOR'S TASK

On these snow courses snow lies fairly evenly and to ascertain the water content of each winter's snow lying on them is the snow-surveyor's task.

The object is realised by measuring depths of snow lying on the courses, and their water-content, at least once, about April 1, before the snow starts melting. The percentage this seasonal water content bears to the normal is used in forecasting what the run-offs in the streams would be. Then the run-off of the streams in terms of volume is measured from April to July which is the normal snow melting period to check these forecasts. Forecasts based on simple percentage departures from normal of water contents of snow fields have proved accurate to within 10 to 15 per cent in America where the U. S. Reclamation Service and the U.S. Army engineers to cite only two examples, are known to have benefitted from them in determining the flood-storage spaces for their reservoirs.

PAST EXPEDITIONS

Church participated in three expeditions organised by the C.W.I.N.C. one each into east and north Sikkim and one along the East Nepal border. He was accompanied by irrigation and hydro-electric engineers, project officers of C. W. I. N. C. selected for the purpose project officers for the purpose, experts in meterlogy, geology, forestry and botany and professional assistants receiving special training.

To start with, a reconnoitring expedition was sent along the East Nepal border and into the Tamur valley, which crossed glaciers at the sources of the Tamur's tributaries upto an elevation of 18,300.

The first expedition, which started in April, went eastwards from Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim. Upto the pass Nathu La (13,000 feet). The second went northwards later in April from Gangtok upto Chunthang, the nothernmost point in Sikkim, and thence to Thanggu and Jha Chu climbing upto about 16,500 feet where snow was met with. The third went along the East Nepal border, i.e. mainly over the ridges of the Singalla range, upto Nayanthang, Qwnypp feet much of it over pathless and stony slopes.

CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.'

Thanu Pillai's Address On 'Travancore Day'

MADRAS, August 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress addressing a meeting this evening in observance of the Travancore day declared that the State Congress struggle for the establishment of responsible Government in Travancore would be carried on inspite of the recent decision of the Government to join the Indian Union.

Although the Travancore Government had now decided to join the Indian Union under certain conditions, Mr. Pillai said, the State Congress would not rest contented until the establishment of responsible Government in the State.

Mr. Thanu Pillai condemned the recent attack on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and said that such methods were definitely against the creed of non-violence to which the State Congress was wedded. "I have no faith in violence and I therefore appeal to the people of Travancore not to follow this dangerous path in achieving our objective", he added

Mr. T. M. Verghese, Vice-President of the State Congress also addressed the meeting appealing for public support in their struggle for freedom.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing its grave fears that the conditions under which the Travancore Government had decided to join the Indian Union might almost nullify the benefits that were likely to accrue from the Union and calling upon the State Congress to carry on the struggle till they achieve full responsible Government in the State.

Preparing Pakistan Capital

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 30.

With Karachi, becoming Capital of Pakistan, arrangements are being made to connect it with special direct telephone lines with Lahore Delhi and other places

For the convenience of the Pakistan Government Ministers, Secretaries and other officers, about 500 new telephones will be installed with two more exchanges. For this, the requisite machinery is being shifted from Jubbulpore till the new ones arrive from England and, therefore, no connections from the public will be discontinued. Not only that, but some new connections will be granted to the public also since a number of new offices are being opened here and industries started by Muslim financiers from all over India.

Population of Karachi will also increase considerably within the next few months and for the convenience of the residents living on the outskirts of the city, a scheme is under preparation to start local suburban train services on the lines of Bombay.

Moreover, the Sind Government has a scheme in hand for establishing Trading Estate beyond Lyari where all be established. This new Suburban Railway line will be very useful to this area also.

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY OBJECTIVE

MYMENSINGH, August 2 (U.P.I.): Reiterating the objectives of the Socialist Republican Party at the East and North Bengal Students' Conference today. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in the course of his presidential speech said that by accepting the Mountbatten Plan both the Congress and the Muslim League had proclaimed the victory of British Imperialism inasmuch as Dominion Status would pemanently be established in Pakistan and Hindusthan, the ideal of independence being reduced to a dream.

Mr. Bose urged the Hindus not to leave their homeland and advised the East Bengal Hindus in service and business in Hindusthan to go to Pakistan and help the new State to grow.

He also appealed the youths to continue the struggle for independence which had yet to be achieved.

Sir R. Shanmukham Chetti Appointed Finance Minister

CAIMBATORE, August 2, (A.P.I.): It is now definitely known that Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetti has been offered and has accepted the Finance Ministership of the New Indian Dominion. It is stated that offer was made on July 31 through the Governor of Madras and later Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had two conversations with Sir Shanmukham by trunk telephone.

It is likely that Sir Shanmukham may relinquish his titles and go to New Delhi before August 15 to to take part in the inauguration of the new Indian Dominion

Dr Mookerjee Accepts Offer Of Ministership

POONA, August 2, (U.P.I.): Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukerjee had, it is understood telephonic consultations yesterday night with Mr. V. D. Savarkar and Mr. L. B. Ghopatkar, President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha about the offer of ministership in the Indian Dominion Cabinet.

It is understood Dr. Mookerjee has now decided to accept that office.

CONGRESS TO AIM AT SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 9)

and economic ideology, method and programme come into existence. The loyalty of the people will be split up, and hence their striking power will be injured, and the natural result will be that the vested interests will organise and consolidate their position. There is no organisation in the country which can command the unswerving loyalty and willing obedience of the people as a whole as can the Congress.

CONTENT OF SWARAJ

"The British Government have transferred power and are leaving this country. The stand taken in the 'quit India' resolution of 1942 had been vindicated but this is only the negative part of the ideal that we have achieved. If we are wise we will not rest content merely with the removal of external restraints, but will so order our affairs that the freedom we have got will be used to give a better kind of life to the common man. This constructive effort is not new to our revolutionary movement, based as it was on non-violence, is unique in history. Ours has been a constructive revolution Indeed carrying out the constructive programme was our only means of forging the necessary sanctions. So also the content of our Swaraj or freedom has been getting not only clearer and but also more and more economic and social.

FUTURE OBJECTIVE

The Congress is pledged to political democracy and our Swaraj will be democratic. It will be the rule of the people, by the people and for the people; and therefore we can safely say that the object of the Congress shall be

"The establishment and maintenance by all peaceful and democratic means (including strike and Satyagraha), of a Socialist democracy in India in which power rests with peasants, workers, artisans as well as with brain workers; which means a Socialist Democracy in which power rests in the totality of the people"

"The Congress also believes that a United India is an imperative necessity for the fulfilment of India's destiny and the promotion of real interests of her people and that such re-union can only be achieved through the voluntary will of the masses themselves on both sides.

NEED FOR ECONOMIC EQUALITY

"If democracy is not merely to be a form but a reality then it must be based on some sort of economic equality. In the present so-called democratic society there are glaring economic inequalities and therefore it requires levelling up and down. So also if democracy is to be real, and if it is to surve it must only be based on ecotnomic equality but also on decentralised industry. Economic equality may be based on centralised big industry or on decentralised industry. The first tends to be totalitarian, and the other democratic. Concentration of political as well as economic power in the hands of few is detrimental to the freedom and equality of the many

The historical role of the Congress in the economic field is bold advocacy of decentralised industry. So much so that it has under Gandhiji's leadership placed a concrete programme of national reconstruction on that basis. Our policy must be to decentralise industry as much as possible under the present circumstances and consistent with the defence and security of the nation as a whole. It must be decided after careful inquiry and consideration what industry must be nationalised or brought under national control whichever is in the best interests of the people and which must be decentralised. The decentralised industry may be organised on a co-operative basis. There should be production and distribution co-operative societies

EXPLOITATION TO END

"The Congress aims at ending exploitation and monopoly interests of every description. The production must be for use and not for profit. The society and especially the industry must be so organised that every able-bodied man or woman must get work, and the manpower and other resources of the nation must be fully utilised. The workers must be increasingly associated in the administration of industry, and the conditions of life and work of the workers must be improved. Social security, including adequate provision in respect of accidents maternity, sickness, old age and unemployment, progressive standard of living and opportunity for self-development will be guaranteed to the workers.

ELIMINATION OF MIDDLE-MAN

"The Congress is pledged to the elimination of middle-man between the peasant and the state. Our agriculture too must largely follow the pattern of decentralised industry. It will mainly consist of peasant proprietorship but fragmentation or holdings beyond a certain acreage must be prevented by law. Decentralised industry and agriculture must supplement and complement each other. The latter should be managed as far as possible on co-operative basis, both for farming and marketing purposes. The State should encourage both.

CREATING NEW SOCIETY

"The aim of the Congress is to create a new Society based on social justice and equality. There will be no high or low nor will there be special privileged classes, nor honours given or homage paid for mere birth. In the ideal society of free and equal men of the future the status of a man will depend solely on the useful social functions he performs and he will be honoured only for the service that he renders to society. Everybody will willingly put forth physical or intellectual labour according to his capacity not for the benefit of an individual or a class nor for private profit but for the wellbeing of the society as a whole.

"It is obvious that if the Congress has to perform this stupendous task then it cannot continue any longer to be a mere movement or a common platform for all those various groups or parties who had made a joint front against foreign rule. It is to be now an organised and well-disciplined political party with definite socio-economic ideals and programme that will lead to the attainment of those ideals.

WORK IN STATES

"The Congress should function for the whole of India including the States. It should have regular membership which will subscribe to its objects and work for its realisation. And in order to keep its mass basis it should include representatives of functional organisations such as I.N.T.U.C. or Kisan Congress or such other organisations recognised by the Congress for the purpose.

"The Congress must also recognise All-India Constructive organisations such as All-India Spinners' Association, All-India Village Industries Association etc., and the Congress Seva Dal and carry on through them or by their help constructive work which will make people self-reliant and self-sufficient, and will give them initiative to organise their own life which is necessary if they have to enjoy and maintain their democratic freedom".

Mahasabha Executive To Meet

POONA, August 2, (U.P.I.): An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held at New Delhi on August 9 and 10 to consider the present political situation in the country and the Direct Action launched in the United Provinces and Bihar, anounces Mr. L. B Bhopatkar the Mahasabha President

G. B. S. STRIKE SITUATION

BARODA, August 2, (A.P.I.): "Train services on the narrow gauge continue to be satisfactory as on the first day and there have been no developments of interest to the public" says a bulletin issued by the G. B. S. Railway authorities on the situation of the strike of the workers of the Railway today.

"The bulletin adds: "In the meter gauge area, somewhat slightly increased train services are expected to run today and the full skeleton services of 5 up and 5 down trains to serve the entire area, as already announced will be commenced from tomorrow."

KHURHO TO SUCCEED HIDAYATULLAH

KARACHI, August 2 (U.P.I.): It is reliably learnt that Mr. M. A. Khurho will be elected as the leader of the Assembly Party unanimously and accordingly he will succeed Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as Premier. A meeting of the League Party is expected to be called during next week.

IRELAND UNDISTURBED BY RUSSIAN VETO

DUBLIN, August 2, (U.P.I.): Ireland appears to be undisturbed at the prospect of being refused membership of the United Nations due to the exercise of Russian veto. This was made clear to the Dublin correspondent of the New York "Times" by Mr. Eamon de Valera, Head of the Irish Government, in a special interview yesterday.

"The decision to apply for membership of the U.N.O." Mr. De Valera said, "was taken by the Irish Government not with little misgiving and only because Ireland wished to play her full part in every effort to secure international co-operation and world peace.

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Forgery Cases: Reputed Lawyers Consult: Cyril G. Bhan Examiner of Disputed Handwritings etc. 32 Empress Road. Lahore. 20 years experience High Court Judgments [illegible] credentials. 6536

PUBLIC NOTICES

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following articles:—

SCHEDULE "A"
(Furniture)

Item No.	Quantity Available	Description
1	16	Bath Gratings
2	20	Bedside Foot Rugs
3	1	Book Case
4	48	Cane Chairs
5	20	Dressing Table side Rugs
6	35	Easy Chairs with Cane Seats
7	2	Filing Cupboards
8	6	Glass Top writing desks with 6 drawers
9	6	Ladies Dressing Tables with Mirrors
10	19	Teak full-hanging Wardrobes
11	14	Teak Shelf Wardrobes
12	1	Teak hanging Wardrobe (old type)
13	16	Teak & Cane soiled linen boxes
14	14	Teak Gents Dressing Tables
15	10	Towel Racks
16	12	Teak Clothes stands
17	20	Teak beds complete with Box Spring mattresses and net poles
18	16	Teak Bedside Tables without Glass
19	10	Teak Bedside Tables with Glass
20	12	Teak Bathroom stools
21	3	Upholstered Sofas
22	30	Upholstered Teak Armchairs ....
23	8	Writing Tables with 2 drawers and glass top
24	11	Wine Cabinets
		SCHEDULE "B" (Sanitary Equipments)
25	6	Shanks Syphonic W.C. Set with low down cistern shell and cover
26	8	Shanks Baths
27	1	Shanks Pedestal lavatory
		SCHEDULE "C" (Billiard Tables)
28	2	Billiard Tables with dust covers, rests and Lamp shades

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, so as to reach him not later than Monday 11th August, 1947. Tenders received thereafter will not be considered.

One article of each kind mentioned in Schedules "A" and "B" will be on view at the Club Chambers between 10-00 a.m. and 12 Noon and between 3-00 p.m. and 5-00 p.m. upto 11th August 1947. The Billiard Tables (Nos. 1 and 4) will, however, be on view in the Billiard Room, Club House, during thesame hours.

Tenders may be submitted for individual items.

Delivery should be taken within seven days of the date of notification of acceptance of offer.

Payment: Cash on Delivery.

The Club reserves the right to accept any offer or reject any or all offers without stating any reasons for so doing.

J. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

(4681)

GOVT. OF INDIA

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RAILWAY BOARD

(EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL)

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SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. (Bengal Time) on Monday, 22nd September, 1947 for the supply of the maximum number of standard track sawn sleepers. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten) (being the cost of tender documents) to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

		Maximum quantity
1.	Broad Gauge (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
2.	Metre Gauge (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
3.	Narrow Gauge (5'x7"x 4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers.	—do—
4.	Light Narrow Gauge (5'x 6"x4") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers	—do—
5.	B. G. (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
6.	M. G. (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
7.	N. G. (5'x7"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers	—do—
8.	B. G. (9'x10"x5") of approved misc. hardwood species as detailed in the tender form	—do—
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Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 25th July:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	677,89,42,000
Time Liabilities in India	341,88,24,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,54,14,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,64,43,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	63,11,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	100,56,15,000
Advances in India	406,92,79,000
Bills discounted in India	16,21,81,000

COLOMBO SHARES

COLOMBO, August 2.

Market quiet undertone good for Teas Transactions Teas Bopitiyas 12-1/2, Ceylon Provincials 17, Great Westerns 50, Hunugallas 18, Nahavillas 21, Tonacombes 14-1/2, Uplands 19-1/2, Welimadas 21-1/2, Teacumrubbers Hunuwellas 21, Plus Brokerage Pelmadulla Valleys 12, Plus Brokerage Saffragans 24, Warriapolias 14-1/2, Rubbers Kudagangas 18-1/2, Commercials Bank of Ceylon 132-1/2, British Ceylon Corporation 15-1/2, Ceylon Theatres 30, Colombo Apothecaries 19, Millers 14-1/2, Rowlands 36, Swadeshis 18.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, August 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today being Saturday. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1995 nominally.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, August 2.

The Bullion Market was quietly steady. At the start there was moderate buying in Silver but the improvement induced some liquidation while Gold was steady.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 174 and advanced at Rs. 175 but reacted at Rs. 174/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 174/14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 108 and advanced at Rs. 108/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 109

The market later weakened on increased selling and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	173	4	0
Forward Silver	172	14	0
Ready Gold	108	6	0
Forward Gold	108	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, August 2.

In the absence of any new development the cotton market was dull with restricted business.

As long as the Government does not increase cloth prices or extend export period the market looks like marking time.

At the opening September was quoted at Rs. 436 and improved at Rs. 436/8 under scattered buying and covering. Thereafter there was no follow-up and the market gradually sagged under small liquidation and September was quoted at Rs. 435/12. The market steadied around Rs. 436 with little business.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September	436	2	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1668 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, August 2.

The produce market was quietly steady with moderate business some traders were free sellers in Linseed on the belief that the export quota will be reduced while it will take about a fortnight to get export permits.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 35 and Coromandal were placed at Rs. 34. November-December Khandesh quality business was done at Rs. 30/12 and in Bold at Rs. 30. Groundnuts Oil Bombay Mills ready Rs. 21. Castorseeds September were quoted at Rs. 157/8 while May delivery after fluctuating between Rs. 137/12 and Rs. 138/8 steadied at Rs. 137/15. Ready quotation was Rs 34 and Bold were quoted at Rs. 32. Castorseed Oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 23 and Rs. 20 for the commercial quality. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 31. July-August was quoted at Rs. 30/13 and September-October was placed at Rs. 30/10. Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs 19/12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 1.

October	33.50—46
October Highest	34.09 + 13
October Lowest	33.50—46
December	33.00—42
January	32.56—40
March	32.65—37
May	32.21—34
July	31.42—35
Middling Spot	35.74—64

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	33.55—38
December	33.06—34
March	32.70—33
May	32.26—28
July	31.35—
Middling Spot	34.85—50

LONDON WHEAT.

London, August 1.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 Aug.-Sept.

LONDON BULLION.

London, August 1.

Silver Spot 37 d., Silver Forward 37 d. Gold £8/12/3.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, August 1.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 61-3/4 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, August 1.

September 2.31-1/4 to 2.31-3/4.
December 2.29 to 2.29-1/4.
March 2.28-1/4 to 2.28-1/4.
May 2.25-1/4 to 2.25.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 1.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	84
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	112-1/2
National Bank of India	34

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

ENGLAND WINS THE RUBBER. HUTTON'S HOODOO BROKEN. I.O.A. GIVES A MOUTHFUL. FINANCIAL ASPECT. A STARK FACT. WHERE IS THE TALENT? JOINT EFFORT. BANISHMENT OF COMMUNALISM.

South Africa has suffered another big defeat—10 wickets again—at the hands of England which has given away the rubber to the home country. This time the bowlers carried away the honours of the match—notably Harold Buttler and Kenneth Cranston. In the former England has now found a fine opening bowler who would be very useful when the Australians visit U.K. next year. He took full advantage of the favourable wicket and effected cheap dismissal of the visitors' stalwarts bagging seven of them in all.

Just imagine a fairly strong batting side like the Springboks accounted for a negligible total of 175 in the first instance and 184 in the second! Although they won the toss and had the first lease of the wickets, they were discomfited by the clerk of the weather. The boots might have been in the other legs, had they elected to field first.

HUTTON'S HOODOO BROKEN

Len Hutton must be exceedingly happy for overcoming at last the bad spell which has been dodging his footsteps for a long time. The century that he booked against the South Africans at Leeds will now hearten him to do greater things in his future engagements. He has got his confidence back—and with it his luck, I hope—which means the most to a player

Isn't it surprising that when the opening batsmen did so well—Washbrook scored 75 out of 141 for the first wicket—their successors were so scared away? Well, they were overtaken by the same malady—treacherous wicket—as the tourists had suffered from!

The climax came, however, when Cranston claimed the last four wickets of the visitors in one over without conceding a single run. That practically settled the issue beyond doubt.

I.O.A. GIVES A MOUTHFUL

The I.O.A. Council which was supposed to be somnolent, has now given us more than a mouthful. They have decided, at their Lucknow meeting to send teams for various events to compete in the World Olympic Games next year. Football, hockey, athletics, swimming, water polo, weight-lifting, wrestling, boxing and polo are included in their list. It is estimated that the tour will cost something like three lakhs of rupees!

Of course, it depends on the various National bodies like A.I.F.F., I.H.F., A.A.F.I. to decide finally whether they are in a position to send the teams and whether it would be worth their while to send them at all.

FINANCIAL ASPECT

The first question that gives a headache to everybody is money. Would it be possible for the I.O.A. and the other organisations to foot the heavy bill? As far as hockey, football and athletics are concerned, I do not think there will be any difficulty. The I.O.A., I.H.F. and A.I.F.F. are in a position to collect same, if necessary. The other bodies may also manage somehow to gather it too.

In this connection I am not mentioning polo. It is a game for the Princes only. Need I say that the financial side of the business will never worry them, if they wish to compete?

As everybody is anxious to make a trip to England next summer—even at his or her own expense—I shall not be at all surprised, if all the teams go.

A STARK FACT

The only thing which should engage the serious attention of all lovers of sport in this country, whether it would be advisable to send all and sundry to an Olympiad where the world's best talents will assemble. We must not overlook the stark fact that India—including Pakistan—is far behind the rest of the world in almost all the games. So we must not make ourselves—and the motherland above all—the laughing-stock of the world. It is all very well to say that we must give our men and women the necessary experience. But where are those men and women whose experience would benefit the country in the future?

WHERE IS THE TALENT?

It is of prime importance that the country should be combed out in search of talents in every branch of sport who are likely to rise high in their attainments, provided they are given sufficient coaching, training and experience. Are our provincial and national organisations doing anything in this regard? Precious little.

It would be pertinent to ask what arrangements the sponsors have made to coach and train their men and women who are likely to be sent up. While the advanced countries of the world are making every effort to raise their standards, India is busy forming cliques to hold power in the hands of a few. Is this the way to advance the cause of one's country? I am afraid this will only land us in humiliation and disaster.

JOINT EFFORT.

Nevertheless, it is very gratifying to note that the Pakistan provinces and some of the non-acceding States have not only chosen to remain in the Indian Union, but have sought fresh affiliation at this juncture I hope this is not a temporary alliance in view of the coming World Olympiad. If it remains permanently it will benefit both "countries"—and particularly Pakistan. Unfortunately portends are already visible for separating the Pakistan provinces from India. It is reported that an independent body is in the process of formation. Would it materialise after all?

BANISHMENT OF COMMUNALISM.

I am exceedingly happy to note that the W.I.F.A. has given a decent burial to the communal Pentangular this year. It has just decided to replace it by a Zonal One. The territories which will be represented in it are Bombay, Maharashtra, Kanara, Goa and South India. It will start on Tuesday next at the Cooperage. As the time is very short, it may not be as attractive as one would like it to be. But the competition has a great future. And I have not the least doubt in my mind that in course of time, it will become one of the most important tournaments on this side of India. When will our cricket lords follow suit? The sooner they do it the better.

Is It True?

That the I.O.A. Council has just decided to send football, hockey, athletic, etc., teams to the World Olympic Games next year — provided the neat little sum of three lakhs of rupees is forthcoming?

That the National Controlling bodies have been asked to make their own "Bundobast" as regards finances and managers for their respective teams — apparently because both are inter-related?

That Moin-ul-Huq has been elected Manager-in-Chief for the tour, as no better official can be found in the whole of India?

That the old office-bearers have been re-elected for the umpteenth time, so that the I.O.A. Council may have an undisturbed sleep for an indefinite period?

That the Asiatic Games Federation is in the offing — the games may be held in the next century.. President Sondhi of the A.A.F.I. permitting?

That these officers may be glued to their seats till Doomsday — unless something unforeseen happens earlier?

That a sports scribe has just discovered that the late "Tabby" Turner and Frank Summersgill are among the best officials the WIFA ever had — probably because they had bottles of Sal Volatile always at hand?

That the said scribe may now devote a full page of his paper eulogising the memorable services rendered jointly or severally by the aforesaid officials — e.g. inauguration of the Communal Pentangular, refusal to enter Bombay for the National Championship, so on and so forth?

That the greatest news-hound of the Indian sporting world" kept his eyes and ears shut, when unsavoury things were happening in front of his nose at the Cooperage during their regime?

That he now intends to approach the Government of Bombay to abolish soccer at the old venue —and many even undertake a fast unto death at the Secretariat until the Home Minister ordains that Sal Volatile should be always stocked in the Committee Box?

That the WIFA doctors may be ordered to stand at the side lines with bottles of Sal Volatile in hand in anticipation of dangerous play?

That President Brandon may have to put on sack cloth and ashes and retire to make room for Summursgill, so that the latter may import Coach Mckay on the modest emolument of Rs. 75 000 per annum?

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MODERN URDU PROGRESSIVE WRITERS

While in the ancient seats of Urdu, Lucknow and Delhi, a fierce controversy goes on as to whether Hindi or Urdu should be the medium of education, a band of Urdu poets from the Punjab and U. P. have formed themselves into a valuable cultural unit and have been for some years now preaching the ideal of a democratic united India and of a settlement of the Hindi-Urdu problem by simplification and tolerance of both so that ultimately their spoken forms if not their scripts will merge.

These poets and writers live in oblivion in Bombay—the bazaar of Indian art and literature. It is, perhaps not so well known that they are living at great sacrifice of personal comfort and luxury. Most of them have either spurned jobs or resigned from them because jobs confine them to the walls of the room and do not allow them to take the message of social and cultural emancipation to the people.

Battle Of The Poets

The Progressive Writers' movement in our country, which was started 11 years ago by Maulana Hasrat Mauhani Munshi and Prem Chand, has spread rapidly in the land and has succeeded in developing literature with a Leftist trend in all the languages of the country. It has got together Progressive League writers, Congressmen and Communists in a common camp. Today it claims a membership of 4,000; and stands for ideals of literature drawn from and connected with life. It has had to face attacks from certain writers, the most recent instance of which was the attack of Maher ul Qadri and Shakil Badayuni—two Urdu poets who campaigned against the progressive group after the latter's success at the Iqbal anniversary celebrations

Temple Mosque

at Sabu Siddiq Hall and the U. P. Muslim Association "Mushairas."

The Progressive Group is led by Urdu's leading living poet, Josh Malihabadi, and its Bombay "mushaira" unit is composed of Saghar Nizami (ex-editor "Asia") Kaifi Azmi, a revolutnonary poet who at a very early age has already published two collections of his poems, "Jhankar" and "Akhir Shab" Ali Sardar Jafri, who besides being a poet of merit, is also a critic, doing research work on the social influences working on Iqbal. Sahir Ludhianwi, ex-editor of Urdu's leading monthly "Adabae Latif"; Israrul Haq Majaz, described by some as the Indian Keats, and Majrooh, an admirer of Jigar, in the tradition of Urdu lyricists or writers of "ghazels". The common slogan that these poets are attacking religion has been raised to damn them. In the history of Urdu literature this constitutes the greatest literary slander campaign since Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was ex-communicated by a bull of the Maulvis for this inclination towards foreign education during the days he was trying to give a social and political consciousness to Muslims through the creation of a seat of education on modern Western lines (Aligarh).

I will only add that this group of Urdu progressive writers has flaws and defects but their shortcomings are in directions other than those which have been pointed out by Maherul Qadri and Shakil Badayuni.

Their Bombay "Mushaira" unit can best be compared with the Central Squad of the Indian People's Theatre which has had to disintegrate because of the Government ban on their items R.I.N. Mutiny, Kashmir and Riots Ballet. The Mushaira Unit is self-sufficient on tour, takes only third class travelling expenses and food. None of the poets demand any payment for reciting their poems before the audience—payment which is customary in the tradition of Urdu literature since it sprang from Durbars.

Background Of Mushaira

In Europe the ancient Greek tradition of the poet reciting before his audience which had a parallel in the drama in the form of the chorus broke down under the pressure of capitalism after the days of Shakespeare. In Asia, however, capitalism being still under development, we still find our poets going to the people and singing instead of just writing and recording their emotions. In Europe in modern times the custom was again revived by two modern revolutionary poets, Mayakovsky in Russia and Aragon in France.

In India among the Sanskrit and Hindi knowing audiences the "Kavi Sammelans" at certain points could hardly be distinguished from folk poetry gathering of peasants and villages. In the Urdu speaking and knowing class poets were apart from larger audiences outside courts, till 1857. The tradition till then was for the court to provide its poets with a 'Misrae Tarah' or with one metrical line and for the poets to compose on the line mechanically. It was poet Hali who first started the practice of giving subjects and topics instead of abstruse lines and thus was instrumental in introducing much life into Urdu poetry. Till then the audience of Urdu poets was confined to the lucky few of the upper and middle classes. It was only in the days of the Aligarh Movement and of the Muslim Educational Conference that Hali Shibli and Iqbal first broke ice by reciting their poems before large audiences. After that, the recitations of poems by Urdu poets in public meetings became a convention and Iqbal and Josh recited from Congress and League platforms. The Mushaira, in the absence of the stage, has —since then remained the recognised medium of theatrical expression among the Urdu-knowing people. It is only Bombay in recent times that we find the theatre developing through the People's Theatre and the film industry.

The Urdu "Mushaira" has now three established types: (1) The "Mushaira" where poets recite selected poems of their own individually, (2) The topical subject "Mushaira" in which poets gather to recite their compositions on a given subjects provided beforehand and (3) The political "Mushaira" in which poets of a particular political outlook narrate poems, election manifestoes etc.

The "Mushairas" in which the Progressive Urdu Group recites to which I have referred above generally have an allround character comprising 1, 2, 3 but the overwhelming number of poems belong to No. 3. They represent an attitude of criticism towards social drawbacks and vices and generally represent a very healthy union of the Progressive League-Congress, Socialist and Communist viewpoints as I will indicate during the course of the article by selected quotations from their poems.

Gujerat Tour

Let us cover the story of their latest series of Mushairas and literary gatherings in Ahmedabad, Surat and Malegaon.

A few days ago the Ahmedabad group of the Progressive Writers' Association organized a literary gathering to which they invited this 'Central' Poets and Writers' Unit. Before I begin a review of the "Mushaira" it is interesting to note that the first poet of Urdu, Wali, came from Ahmedabad. He has composed poems in praise of Surat and was impressed by the White Sahib's liquor. Legend has it that Wali is buried in Ahmedabad. (We attempted to spot out his tomb and even planned to pay a literary and floral homage to the memory of the pioneer of Urdu Literature but could get information about his tomb on the last day only so that it was too late to carry out the ceremony) Wali lay buried unknown till 1930, when after a "Mushaira" it was an old woman of 115 years who remembered the spot, was taken to mark it. The area was then fenced and mortared. Today the plaster is covered with some broken china so that the grave is called the Tomb of Chini Pir!

All this information was supplied for us by a certain gentleman Nashtar Saheb whom Josh first met in 1926 when he had gone to Ahmedabad during the Congress session. Josh, who had gone then during the peak days of the Khilafat Movement and of Congress-Muslim League unity again went now during the days when partition had become a reality. This painful fact inspired Josh to compose a poem on the subject but....(I shall explain later).

On the day we reached Ahmedabad we went to see some mosques of historical interest. The Jamia Masjid, like the other places of worship, is a queer blend of the tradition of Ajanta and Ellora and the style of temple architecture with the requirements of the mosque. It has an inside with pillars like the aerial roots of a banyan tree—just as in the caves of Ajanta. Bass relief decorations have no Krishna or Gopis but the pattern is maintained and the nudes are replaced by trees and banyan trees and flowers. It lacks the simple expressiveness of Fatehpur Sikri where the Muslim tendency towards over-simplicity and the Hindu trend towards over-decorativeness have been balanced harmoniously. This inspiring symbol of Hindu-Muslim cultural unity moved us but the notice on the gate "Those who say their prayers here should buy from Muslims only" gave away the secret of its upkeep and present prejudice.

Galaxy of Urdu Poets

First Night's Session

Krishan Chander delivered his presidential address on the first day. Krishan is the recognised leader of the modern form of the Urdu short story and recently entered the film industry. His presidential address was read out with trembling hands since, Krishan confesses he suffers from stage fright. On that day and on the next there were repeated requests for Krishan to read out a short story but he did not respond. Krishan Chander's speech was followed by another by Ali Sardar Jafri on "Progressive Literature and the significance of Gujerat for Urdu". He also said that literature, which lost its root in the soil, degenerated. It was very difficult at present to carry art and literature to the people because most people cannot read.

This was followed by a "Mushaira" in which the poets read out their poems. The strain of social criticism was kept up. Niaz Haider of Hyderabad read out his poem 'Arthi' in which he interprets a passing funeral on the road as the funeral of Bharat Mata or India. This poem is full of Hindi words and a real compromise has been reached between Urdu and Hindi in it. Local poets of Ahmedabad among whom at present Wahed Benerasi, a workers' poet from U.P., is also domiciled, also read out their compositions. To one used to the language developed in the cradles of Urdu, their expression seems weak but their sincerity is deeper. In Urdu which is a young language according to the stage of development, poets are born like insects in the monsoon season, poetry being the most elementary and primary form of expression in the development of literature.

The local poets' weakness lies in the overstress on rhyme—which is also the characteristic of folk poetry. If they would no doubt be more successful if instead of drawing inspiration from the works of greater Urdu poets and repeating their imagery they composed folk songs and ballads. In this connection it is interesting to note that while Iqbal and Josh form the fountains of most poetic imageries of moden Udu poets and while young poets imitate these great Ustads when launching into poetics, one of the two great Ustads, Josh, is feeling inspired to write folk poetry. This was after a show put by the Ahmedabad IPTA folk song squad in which they recited a song with the meaning "We spent our entire life time in the mills.... but look what we get to eat and live.... look now we are treated".... Thus literature and life influence each other..

Short story writer Krishna Chander speaking.....

I have to divert my account of the literary tour by a slight diversion. It is about poet of Revolution in Urdu.. Josh Malehabadi. I have written that he felt ..inspired to compose poems on two subjects but he has not written the poems. Following in the line of Persian tradition which Ghalib and Iqbal also followed Josh has not risen to the duties expected from him. It was unfortunate that our poets inherrited the tradition of "Saqi" and the wine cup of Omar Khayyam and are still sticking to it. Can't they realise that if Hazrat Saqi did not die during the days of the Bengal Famine or if he was not stabbed in the back by his communal patrons during the days of the riots, he is bound to be banished from Bombay at least following the Prohibition ban. It will be better for our poets not to compose any poems on the Saqi-Wine-Cup-Parawana and Afsana Strain because if these boks are at all passed by Bombay censors they will have to be purged severely of their pro-wine and antiprohibition propaganda.

After Iqbal's death his followers have interpreted him as a poet of a section, as a poet of Islam only and not as a poet of Humanity.

"Listen O the Members of this Society of Life
I hear a voice crying from afar

Impressions Of Their Literary Tour Of Gujarat

(By Rashid Husain)

(Continued On Page 6

Let us talk it over—

The status of a Hindu woman has been one of the paradoxes of Hinduism.

While woman is supposed to be the incarnation of strength and power--'Shakti'—she has been dubbed as weak—'abala'—and therefore unfit for freedom in any stage, from childhood to grand motherhood! The sonour incantations which unite ner to man in holy wedlock, describe the wife as man's "Sahadharini" and "sahadharmini" (companion and co-worker). But in law and life, she is treated as no better than the chattel of man. Her condition is as bad as that of a slave whose fundamental rights and feelings never count and for whom death alone brings deliverance from a life of shame and sufferings.

But thank God! this phase of her life is nearing its end. For she'll soon be on par with man in matters matrimonial with the introduction of divorce in the Hindu Marriage Law The sacramental marriage tie leaves her no escape from the husband even if he is cruel or insane, thus leading to total frustration in life. On the other hand, it allows man to marry as many times as he likes, deserting the wife to her fates and yet keep intact his proprietory rights over her! The Hindu wife is not supposed to have a separate existence.

* * * *

It is exactly this inhuman treatment which the Divorce Law seeks to banish from the man-made society whose unnatural laws keep the woman in bondage. Divorce which is admissible amongst Christians, Parsis, Jews and Mohammedans recognises woman's rights as an individual human being. It is only proper that the same rights are to be given to Hindu women by the revised and codified Hindu Law. But it will be long before the new law applies to Hindu women all over the country.

It is worth while to see how the newly enacted Divorce Law is working in the Bombay Presidency which was the first to take up this measure. It is nearly three months now that our Legislature passed this Law. However, it first came into force only a few days back when a woman married in 1932 sought divorce from her husband who is living with a second wife for many years now. Now, what does this solitary case signify? Does it mean that all the Hindu couples are living in concord and peace? "Then where was the necessity of dabbling with the laws which have come down to us through the centuries? Thus is bound to ask the Sanatani but let me tell the like of him that such a question is most irrational. In the first place, we have to consider the influence of traditions on our minds howsoever outdated they may be. Even in Western society, where a divorce is not looked upon with such horror, a divorcee finds it rather embarrassing to move about in social circles.

The case of the cinema star is quite different and it will not be fair to judge the entire society by her standards. Besides, the Hindu women who may seek to benefit by the new law have to think of their own bread and the bringing up of the children born out of the unsatisfactory marriage. They are not so independent and self-reliant as their sisters from the lower strata of society. In fact, the latter have been enjoying this right to divorce for a long time. The new law will affect women from the upper and the middle classes.

However, this is not the only explanation for the single case of divorce which has come before the Bombay High Court. There must be thousands of women who are unaware of the new measure. Their illiterate state and lack of contact with the outside world keeps them in complete ignorance about important matters which affect them. Moreover, many of these who are in the know of things, cannot afford the expenditure necessary for legal advice in such matters of vital importance.

On the other hand, this one case gives the lie to those who shouted that religion was being endangered.

Are You Intelligent?

Tests Children Pass Sometimes Baffle Adults

By R. F. Lambert

Sir Cyril Burt, London University's famous Professor of Psychology has come to the conclusion, after examining all the available evidence, that we are getting less intelligent.

If the present trend continues, in 50 years time we shall have twice as many mental defectives and only half the present number of boys and girls of scholarship standard.

Another psychologist, Dr. Raymond Cattell, takes an even gloomier view. He talks of our "galloping plunge towards intellectual bankruptcy" and estimates that in one generation there has been "approximately a 30 per cent. increase of mental deficiency."

If nature is really going to act on the grand scale like this, our heroic effort at raising the school-leaving age by one year will merely look silly, for education can do little to remedy the situation. In a couple of centuries—unless the trend alters—we shall be a nation of nitwits.

The Upper Limit

But perhaps you pooh-pooh the whole thing. You may think that intelligence is not to be measured—that each of us has certain aptitudes peculiar to himself which cannot be compared with those of anyone else.

Well, psychologists claim the opposite. They say that, apart from these aptitudes, everyone—even the genius—has a certain quantity of general intelligence, which forms the upper limit to what he can do if he has the will. And they have devised tests by which this general intelligence can be measured.

These tests vary with different kinds of people, but generally speaking they aim to set the most complex tasks of which the person being tested is capable. In some of the simplest, for quite young children an absurd or illogical statement is recited, and the child is asked to point out the absurdity.

For example: "A man saw a notice outside a shop which said: 'Buy one of our patent stoves and so save half your coal.' He bought two stoves in the hope of saving it all."

This one is scarcely less easy. "An old gentleman complained that he was getting so feeble that he could no longer walk round the park. He could only go half-way round and back again."

Absurdly simple, aren't they? But try them on your child.

A Stinker

This one, designed for a child of six or seven, will cost you a moment's thought. "Jim runs faster than John. George runs slower than John. Who runs fastest—Jim, George or John?

A child of twelve gets a slightly more difficult one. "If the train is late he will miss his appointment. If the train is not late he will miss the train. We do not know whether the train was late or not. Can you tell whether he kept his appointment?"

The next one is a stinker. It is an American Army test for a "superior adult" and requires more than average intelligence to answer. You will find the answer to this and succeeding questions at the end of this article, but don't look until you have tried to puzzle them out for yourself.

"Tommy's mother sent him for seven pints of water, and gave him a three-pint jug and a five-pint jug. How is Tommy to measure out exactly seven pints, using nothing but those two jugs?"

In some tests a simple code has to be worked out. "If 'Great' is represented as "gr21t" and "cloud" as "cl45d", how would you represent "claim"?

This is a more difficult one, but with patience you should find the answer "Tgurgev" means "respect." What does "fgurckt" mean?

Literary Ability

Many tests are designed to find out whether the person being examined has sufficient literary ability to write out a report. He might be asked to rearrange a series of words like the following so as to make sense. 'Materials labour building lack and impedes of progress."

Or he might have to state the opposites of words such as "black, wet, loud, gradual, build."

Some people are hopeless with words and have to have their intelligence tested by more concrete methods, such as the manipulation of simple apparatus. A good general test is to get someone to call out a series of numbers and see if you can repeat them. An intelligent person of fourteen (after which the intellect makes little progress) should be able to repeat eight numbers. to repeat them backwards requires rather higher ability.

Common Standard

Possibly you do not realise the amazingly wide extent to which intelligence tests are now used. Introduced about forty years ago for the purpose of deciding whether children were mentally defective enough to be sent to special schools, they are now employed in the selection of literally millions of candidates for positions of high responsibility.

They are supplanting—or finding a place in—large numbers of scholarship examinations. The services have used them to test five million men and women for positions of leadership. And Big Business is now following their example.

America set the ball rolling when she tested two million recruits in the 1914-18 war. Between the wars these tests were employed by the Civil Service, and today all ex-service candidates for the Civil Service must pass an examination in which an intelligence test plays an important part.

Expert's Job

"But don't imagine we can test a person's intelligence simply by flinging a few questions at him", said a psychologist whom I consulted. "It needs an expert to decide what type of test to choose for each particular case. We find, for example, that boys are often shy at a spoken test but write with facility. Girls on the other hand chatter freely but are scared when given pen and paper. And some children fall down on verbal tests completely.

"All these possibilities must be taken into account. And when a difficult or important decision has to be taken the result of the test are checked by an intensive personal examination."

I asked for an instance of an intelligence test discovering qualities that would otherwise never have come to light. The psychologist cited a Norfolk farm labourer who left school at fourteen When he joined the Army the intelligence test revealed that he had very high natural ability. He was sent to an OCTU, passed with honours, and made a fine commander in the Western Desert. In any educational test he would have failed.

A final word. "Intelligence is not everything," said the psychologist. "It sets the limit, but whether we reach that limit depends to quite a large extent on ourselves. The people who get to the top are not always the most intelligent.

Answers

He fills the larger jug and from it he fills the smaller; that leaves two pints over. Emptying the smaller jug, he pours the two pints into it. Then he refills the larger jug and goes home with two pints five, i.e. seven.

First code: The five vowels are represented by the first five numerals. a—1, e—2, i—3, o—4, u—5, "Claims" is therefore written as "cl13m"

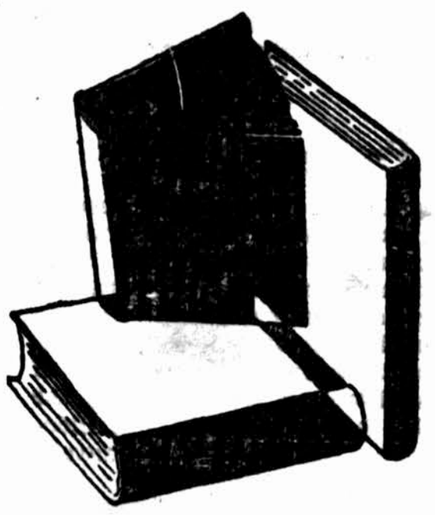
Second code: Each letter is represented by the letters ahead in the alphabet. Thus a—c, b—d, c—e, and so on. "Fgurckt" works out as "despair."

"Lack of labour and building materials impedes progress."

Opposites: white, dry, soft (quiet), sudden, destroy.

Rita Hayworth, the world's top Glamour girl, wearing her latest Paris creation at a reception given in her honour in London.

WOMEN'S PAGE



Homage To Tagore

GURUDEV TAGORE, Edited by R. Narasinhan, Hind Kitabs, Rs. 3.

This is a symposium of tributes paid to Tagore by a number of well-known authors, many of whom had come in close contact with the Poet. Every aspect of the many-sided personality of Gurudev is discussed in a befitting manner. Prof. Tan Yun Shan, the founder of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society begins the volume with an account of the Poet's visit to China in 1924. Gurudev, he says, loved China as much as he loved his own country and his knowledge of Chinese culture was profound. Among the other tributes may be mentioned those by Dr. James Cousins ("Tagore on Tagore"), Dr. Shridharani ("Tagore—Last of the Gurus") and Prof. B. K. Sarkar ("Tagore's Chitralipi"). G. Ramachandran gives a nostalgic account of his student days at Shantiniketan, where he came in intimate contact with the Poet. The last words addressed by the Poet to his chela during a subsequent visit were: "In your politics, never stoop to a lie. Never dishonour the man in us and never take a short-cut to victory. Victory is nothing. We must reach victory with honour, through honour."

Noble words these, which we will do well to cherish on the threshold of our freedom.

H. P.

Ethical Realism

POLITICS AND ETHICS. By Grete Hermann. Rs. 2/8. (National Information and Publications Ltd. Fort, Bombay)

The so-called "civilisation" of today has made a hash of itself. Modern knowledge and scientific progress have served to provide terrible means of devastation. The evil mankind has suffered from man's knowing and mastering the forces of nature, exceeds everything those blind forces themselves have been able to do. What is the way out of this dilemma?—the greater the knowledge, the greater the destructiveness. After examining several unsuccessful attempts to solve the problem, e.g., through liberalism, Marxism, sociology, moral conceptions, enlightened self-interest, reliance upon divine guidance etc., the author comes to the conclusion that the true solution lies in what she calls "ethical realism", "the true union of human morals and enlightened human politics". "The achievement of a political programme largely, though not entirely depends on the power of its representatives to overcome the opposition of their political opponents, if need be by forceful coercion. Ethics, as the teaching of what it is good to do and to strive for, appeals to the mind of man to his readiness and capacity to work for the good without external compulsion". When, however, she reaches the stage where the principles are to be applied, she stops.

N. H. P.

Educational Progress

"THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION." (Volume 12, Numbers three and four, published under the authority of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations.)

One would imagine that the articles by distinguished educationists in a journal issued under the auspices of such a learned body as the All-India Federation of Educational Associations would be heavy reading. Both the issues provide the reader with the pleasant surprise that this is not the case. They make learned comment on a number of educational subjects in a manner easily assimilable by the general public.

The third number has a remarkable contribution by Prof. Mujib of Jamianagar on the Jamia Millia Islamia which arrests attention. The modesty and reserve with which this close associate of Dr Zakir Hussain writes add interest to his narrative. The Jamia Millia is an "experiment" which after twenty-five years has achieved a distinct success.

The fourth number in the series is packed with information. Apart from a summary of the Federation's activities, it contains notes on education in national constitutions in the form of reproduction of the articles and clauses relating to education in the Constitutions of Soviet Russia, Eire, Switzerland, Germany and Canada. At the present time when the Indian Union and Pakistan are busy framing a constitution such information is opportune.

L. G. KHARE.

A Vital Subject

FOOD AND NUTRITION IN INDIA.—By an Indian Dietarian. (Published by Dr. D. N. Chatterjee, College St. Calcutta.)

Particularly at the present juncture when scarcity of food faces India, a proper understanding of food and nutrition problems is a vital matter. The author has undertaken a comprehensive task in analysing various aspects of the subject but the effort has been an unhappy cross between lecture notes in some pages and a learned disquisition in others. This preliminary criticism, however, should not prevent one from appreciating the merits of the effort.

After a short study of the fundamentals of Physiology the author discusses the relation of nutrition to food, stresses the importance of vitamins and has illuminating remarks to make on the planning of dietaries. He discusses what a standard diet should be and what must be its energy value. The two main functions of food are to furnish the requisites for building up the body and the energy also to labour. A standard diet has to fulfil both these functions. He estimates the relative values of various food-stuffs and proceeds to discuss the fundamentals of a proper diet. Emphasis is rightly laid on the necessity of a mixed diet but it is disappointing to notice that the author devotes only a short paragraph to the important question of what a balanced diet should be. He has illuminating chapters on disease and diet and on the composition of food stuffs.

L. G. KHARE.

Animal Book For Children

"LISTEN TO MY STORY" by Peter Douglas, Illustrations by Vivek, Hind Kitabs, Rs. 3.

Here are seven self-told stories of animal and bird life in India for children. The bul-bul, the tiger, the crow, the wild boar, the peacock, the sambhur and, last but not least, the elephant narrate their own life-history in a thoroughly absorbing manner. The approach is not new, but the author has brought to bear a fresh zest on his task. He is obviously a keen lover as much of animals as children and he has made even the tiger a likeable fellow.

"Vivek" has made an excellent job of illustrations and his pictures add to the appeal of the book, which deserves to be translated into all Indian languages.

H. P.

THE CITY OF NEW MOGHULS

A NOVEL

BY

SUBODH BASU

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Freedom at last has come to our door. All Balkan-jiBari Centres may fix up a programme for celebration of the 15th August in accordance with the instructions issued by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and to suit the local conditions.

Of course, we have still to cover a long distance for complete independence. Today we are rather full of mixed feelings. The independence that we have obtained is perpetuated with the future germs of fear and strife. But we need not be pessimistic. British Imperialism has at last quitted after two centuries domination. That much is the satisfaction. We shall build ourselves into a unified strong nation, and will fight against all odds and animosities. For this purpose the Child, "father of the man" is to be prepared from right now!

Today, the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be having a whole day picnic and general meeting at the Vidya Mandir, Junctions of the 1st and 17th Roads, Khar, beginning from 9-15 a.m. It is hoped that the Workers will join in large numbers.

* * *

GOD'S GOLD

The golden poppy is God's gold,
The old that lifts, not weighs us down,
The gold that knows no miser's hold,
The gold that banks not in the town.
But singing, laughing, freely spills
Its hoard far up the happy hills:
Far up, far down, at every turn,
What beggar has not gold to burn!

*

YOUR TEMPERATURE

It is difficult to believe that in the most sweltering summer and the most icy winter, and even during the wettest of wet days in monsoon, our own individual temperature remains practically unchanged.

Yet not only is this so, but inhabitants of the warmest and coldest climates, abstemious rice-eaters, and those living entirely on animal food, the young and the old, all maintain in health temperatures within a degree of one another.

*

TONGUE TWISTERS

Tongue twisters do not need to be long to be difficult. Here is a little verse of four lines which you will find very hard to say:

I know Eno, you know too,
In fact, we all three know.
We know Eno, he knows you,
You know I know Eno.

And a still shorter but scarcely less difficult tongue twister is this sentence of only six words:

"Seven Severn salmon swallowing several shrimps."

Try them and see for yourself.

* * *

A TRYING JOB

"There is a curious thing about this large sheet of paper. If you were to carry it into the next room, you'd be dead tired before you had done it", you tell your chum, showing him a sheet taken from an old newspaper.

"It would take more than that to tire me", your friend will reply.

"Let's test it", you continue. Take a pair of scissors and cut a very small piece of paper. Ask your friend to carry the piece of paper into the next room and return for another piece of paper. He will see how cleverly he has been caught, and will join in the laughter.

* * *

BREAKING THE LINE

In this jolly game, there are two equal sides to start with, each with a Captain. They join hands in a long line and each side faces the other.

The Captain of one side calls upon one of his team to spring forward and try to break through the opposing line.

If he does so, he takes back the two players through whom he passed: if he fails to do so he has to remain on the other side.

The line to have the most players at the end of certain time is the winning side.

★ ★ ★

CAPRICIOUS MUSE

Struggling Author: "I can't understand it. One day I can write well, the next day I can't write at all".

Understanding Sister: "Why not write every other day then, dear?"

★ ★ ★

All boys and girls can join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari (Children's Garden). Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamp for postage. He will always be glad to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

WELCOME TO FREEDOM

EXPRESSION THROUGH DANCES.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Doctor B. C. Roy, eminent physician, national leader of All-India fame, and a representative of the Government of India, was refused service at a restaurant in Decatur, Illinois, U.S.A., in the year of grace 1947, exactly twenty days before India attains her freedom. He was refused service at this restaurant because of his complexion.

The town of Decatur is sanctified by the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who had been taught there. Lincoln was the President who freed the slaves and fought out a bitter civil war to vindicate the principle of human equality.

That ought to be enough for a "Without Comment" item. But subtlety or irony, we have learnt from more than a century of national experience, has no effect on thick-headed and hard-hearted westerners steeped in the tradition of racialism.

Neither irony nor invective nor verbal protest has so far been able to teach the necessary lesson to the race-obsessed and colour-complex ridden gentry of White South Africa or of North America. Eighty-six years after the slavery was formally and legally abolished, it still continues in the southern states in the form of serfdom, peonage, Poll Tax laws and 'Jim Crow' regulations that enforce racial segregation; lynchings are considered a form of gentlemanly sport; and in the same town where Abraham Lincoln once learnt the humanities, a resturanteur has the infernal impudence to turn out a distinguished foreigner who is present there on an invitation of the U.S. Government, because his complexion happens to be of a darker hue!

American Caste System

In a characteristically civilized and temperate comment Doctor B. C. Roy remarked that the incident had impressed upon him that social discrimination in India was similar to the American Negro problem. Nor is he the only one to discover such a close parallel between untouchability and Jim Crow. That world-famous Inside Man, John Gunther, in his latest book, "Inside U.S.A.", makes a similar observation about the horrible anti-Negro laws and practices of the southern states. That, however, we can leave alone as an indigenous social canker to be treated as such by the natives of U.S.A., allowing ourselves only half a smile of amusement at the democratic boasts and pretensions of a people who indulge in such vile practices

But the insult to our representative is a matter for our vital concern. Here it is not the honour of one individual, distinguished though he is, but the honour of a whole nation that is involved. The new India, FREE INDIA is not going to take any such insults lying down. No more polite protests, no more diplomatic regrets and apologetic complaints. In the very hour of the birth of our freedom let us make it clear to the world that no longer, not for a day, not for an hour, shall we allow any such insults to our national self-respect.

How To Tame The Bully

Anyone who has ever grappled with a drunken tommy (and many of us have had the unpleasant experience in the war years) knows that the bully becomes more and more overbearing and violent if you try sweet reasonableness and polite reproof with him; on the other hand no sooner you roll up your sleeves and make it clear by action that every one of his blows would get two in return then he is prepared to shake hands with you and kiss you on both cheeks like a long lost brother.

I think this sure-fire technique, on an international scale, has to be applied to the bullies of Europe, Africa and America, if the lesson of human equality has to be driven home to the white peoples. Neither editorials, however strong they might be, nor diplomatic protests can have the same effect as one strong retaliatory gesture.

So long as the restauranteur of Decatur does not publicly apologise for his unpardonably offensive action, so long as the Government of U.S.A. does not apologise to the Indian Government for this insult offered to one of its representatives, let all hotels, restaurants and bars in India be closed to all Americans....

But our retaliatory gesture shall not be blind. Let the ban be withdrawn in the case of every American who is prepared to publicly disown the uncivilized and barbaric practices of racial discrimination.

*

It Can Be Done!

Don't tell me it can't be done. It can be done. It HAS been done—and with success.

It was done by Japan. I heard the story nine years ago during my sojourn across that country on my way to America.

It appears that a party of Japanese tourists landed at Cape Town and found the doors of all white hotels barred to them. This fact they telegraphed to their Government in Tokyo which promptly went into action. The police combed all the hotels in the capital in search of any white South African tourists who might be staying there. At about midnight they discovered a couple registered at an obscure hotel, routed them out of bed, and gave them marching orders. All hotels were warned not to give them accommodation. Wandering from pillar to post, in turn they telegraphed to their government. Next day the Japanese tourists were admitted to the Cape Town hotel and since then the South African decided to class the Japanese as "Non-Asiatics" or Honorary Europeans!

The people of India, standing on the threshold of their hard-earned freedom, acutely sensitive about their national self-respect which has been recklessly and repeatedly injured abroad in the past, will eagerly await what action their government takes to vindicate the honour of Dr. Roy—the honour of India!

*

More About 'Ramdas' And Radio

"A P. & T. EMPLOYEE" sends the following comments on the last week's Last Page, throwing a revealing light on Governmental apathy towards the installation of wireless apparatus:—

"In your Last Page in "Chronicle" of the 27th, you have discussed the mishap of s. s. "Ramdas" while deploring the unfortunate occurrences and sympathising with the sufferers, I think that it would not be out of of place to pont out a few particulars.

"(1) Regarding the delay to the application for permission to instal wireless apparatus on s. s. "Ramdas", it might be pointed out that in the whole of P. & T. Directorate, there is only one person who knows anything about wireless, and this officer's post is held to be so insignificant that when he proceeds on leave, the Department usually does not appoint another wireless officer to that post, but simply arranges for somebody else to look on for him. Under such circumstances, such a delay is quite possible. This officer DOES NOT have another wirelessman to assist him in his duties—which are primarily concerned with the administration of the wireless branch of the P. & T. Department.

"(2) Even if the ship had been fitted with wireless, if the accident had taken place so quickly as reported, there is very little chance of the wireless operator on board giving any signal of distress within that short period.

"(3) Usually ships use their wireless installation only if they have any messages for transmission. Otherwise they are quite apathetic with the operators in the land station—who will almost always be busy—and seldom reply to their calls. Operators on ships and aircraft are paid handsomely and they generally look down upon the operators in land stations who are very poorly paid. That will explain their apathy.

"(4) There are only two wireless stations on the west coast of India—Karachi and Bombay. Even Cochin, which is a major port, does not have a decent wireless station. Cochin has got only a very small transmitter which can hardly work ships 100 miles away.

"The P. & T. Department has always adopted a step-motherly attitude towards the Wireless Branch throughout and that will explain the paucity of wireless facilities in India. The Civil Aviation Directorate was so much worried about this, that they have started their own communication stations."

With regard to point number 2 raised by "A.P. & T. EMPLOYEE", it might be mentioned that, had the ship been fitted with wireless, a "Stand By" warning could have been given to the shore stations several minutes BEFORE the disaster, as soon as the steamer began to encounter the choppy sea and big swells. It is also not impossible that a radio message should be flashed within TWO MINUTES that elapsed between the fatal swell hitting 'Ramdas' and its sinking. After all there have been not a few cases during the war of steamers, torpedoed by German submarines, being able to flash an S.O.S. before sinking—and getting help in response to it, even in Mid-Atlantic!

But, of course, as things turned out to be, four miles in this case were more than four thousand miles, for all the help that the passengers of the ill-fated 'Ramdas' could get!

*

Vest Pocket States

Hiking in the Simla hills once. I had the strange experience of walking through two or three separate, "independent and sovereign states," within a single day's itinerary. These are the miniature Himalayan Hill states which, legalistically, have the same kinds of sanads and treaties and can claim the same kind of sovereignty and independence as Hyderabad and Travancore and Indore and Bhopal.

There is, for instance, the state of DARKOTI which has an area of 5 square miles, a population of 539 and an annual revenue of Rs. 1,700. BAJJA also has the same area (5 square miles) but a population of 994 and an annual revenue of Rs. 10,000. Other States have areas of 7 and 14 square miles, as many as twelve having an area less than hundred square miles!

Statistics published by a contemporary show that, nearer home, similar pocket size states exist in Gujarat and Kathiawar, too. Indeed; this area seems to be particularly fertile in the matter of sprouting these microscopic states. There is one state, for instance, with the staggering population of 27 men, women and children, including the Maharaja and (one presumes) his wives; another which has a population of 87; and as many as 69 States whose population ranges between 100 and 500, and another 59 with population below 1000.

Even the bigger States in Gujarat or elsewhere, with populations in tens of thousands or lakhs, are only a shade less of an anachronism than these petty principalities of Simla hills or of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Once the principle of undemocratic personal rule and inherited rulership is accepted, every petty landowner is liable to claim the privileges of a Maharaja, and demand separate existence for his taluka, estate or state. We need to end not small States but ALL States—Hyderabad and Travancore as much as Darkoti and Bajja!

Oratory: "the art of making deep noises from the chest sound like important messages from the brain."

*

A man is getting along in years when he pays more attention to the food than he does to the waitresses.

*

Sophomore: "Did you ever take chloroform?"

Freshman: "No. who teaches it?"

*

Wife: "How many pounds of fish was it you caught on Saturday, Harry?'

"Ten, darling'

Wife: "I thought so. That fish shop has made a mistake again. They've charged us for 14."

POLTERGEIST
-A HOBGOBLIN. AGENT OF CERTAIN MANIFESTATIONS, SUCH AS THE OVERTURNING OF FURNITURE, BREAKING OF CROCKERY, OR OTHER NOISY DISTURBANCES.
-FROM VICKY'S POLITICAL DICTIONARY
I'M NO TORY

For Who The Belle Tolls
Courtesy—" News Chronicle

Patter:

IN SELF-DEFENCE ONLY

By Asude

I would not have written this article at all but for my uncle. I have quite a number of them,—uncles, I mean,—and this one has just turned sixty. And he wishes to go and fight the hooligans in Calcutta, and thereafter, the hooligans at Lahore and Amritsar. When he has finished with these lots, he wants to go to Indonesia.

And for this laudable purpose, he is learning Jiu-Jitsu. He wants to fight the hooligans with Jiu-Jitsu, for, he says "Attack is the best form of defence." I have failed to convince him that it is no use his trying Jiu-Jitsu on any hooligan, not at his age anyhow. It was that last comment which converted him, to all intents and purposes, a mule. He is touchy on the question of age.

But there may be other nephews with other uncles. They may succeed where I have failed. That is why I am writing this.

The error made by most people is to confuse Jiu-Jitsu with Wrestling. There is, of course, no connection between the two. What is Jiu-Jitsu? It is the name we give to the explanation for NOT taking normal exercise. If you wish to dodge the "Daily Dozen", all you have to say is that you do not need them, for you are taking "Jiu-Jitsu" lessons.

It is the best excuse for staying indoors. At the same time, it gives you an aura of mystery which adds to the weight of the thing. Like "Pranayam." One does "Pranayam" at 3 o'clock in the morning. That is, there will be few to contradict your claim that you are doing it.

I know all about Jiu-Jitsu. I have practised it at home, and found it most effective. It is the only way to solve the problem of growing children and unreasonable wives.

It is no good raving over the good points of Jiu-Jitsu. You can collect them from any of the Women's Health Culture Magazines. What you ought to worry about are the weaknesses of the game. You slur over the chinks in your enemy's armour, and then where are you? And the first condition which appears to be essential to this particular hobby is that "It Must Be In Self-Defence Only."

It would, therefore, have been alright if this uncle of mine had been content to use this noble art in repulsing a hooligan's attack. But no, he wants to start a shindy with the hooligans himself,—with his Jiu-Jitsu. A most unfortunate obsession.

Try to figure it out to yourself. Imagine a Peshwari giant showering the choicest insults on you,—quietly,—without resorting to corporal measures. You can do nothing, absolutely not a thing,—with your Jiu-Jitsu. It would not be "in self-defence" to get up and twist his nose for him.

For, the "self-defence" would then be his part of the performance, and probably you would find yourself garotted before you can say "knife", or get it out of your bag.

A man can give you a hundred varieties of trouble and yet offer you not a chance of exhibiting your prowess in Jiu-Jitsu,—*so long as he forbears from touching you.* It is, for instance, no good against a garrulous but non-violent wife. I suppose that is why women are particularly advised to take to it. It is just a trap for unwary husbands. Make a note of that.

The thing to do is to make the wife give the first blow. She loses all chances of converting you into jelly from that moment. But very few of them are caught napping.

But you can try it with men. It is a question of paying the enemy in his own coin. Play him up with insult for insult, abuse for abuse,—till he cannot help biffing you on the eye or something. Then will come your Big Moment,—to bring in all the big tricks and the little tricks of the thorax and the shin-bone "in self-defence" till the enemy cries out for mercy.

Take wrestling now. I daresay, you have some fixed notions about wrestling. That, for instance, you have to engage a "pro" to teach you the ropes and play about in the dust for several hours with him, drink gallons of goat's milk and eat gold-beaters' skin, and so on. That may be quite okay up to a point, but the thing which you must always remember is the fact that the nub of the wrestling game lies in the overtures. It is really played out within the first few minutes.

Anybody who has watched a wrestling contest must have noticed the exchange of affectionate glad-eyes between the Cyclops during the first quarter. This *must* be done, or you are a deadhead, a sap and a mutt of the first water. The overtures must be there.

I attended one match in which the parties went on with the overtures for two hours and *then went home.* Neither found an opening in the other's guard, and so there was nothing to be done. Neither body was so much as touched. It was all according to the Rules, and the crowd roared their approval of the display.

It is like chess, you know. No, not chess as you play it, but as it was played in Akbar's time. Player No. 1 would sit at Agra with a board before him. Player No. 2 would sit in Madras with a similar board. No. 1 would send word through a runner that he has moved the Knight one step forward and declared "check!" at the very start. They usually declared "check" with the first move those days.

Player No. 2 would ponder over the move for a year or two, and then send a courier with the message that he had put back a pawn, or admitting defeat. It was all over in a couple of moves. Those were the days!

The opening bout in Wrestling is just like that. You read the enemy's next move from the twitching of an eyebrow or the twiddling of a thumb. For each such twist and twiddle, there are counter-twists and counter-twiddles. The masters of the Art merely watch out for the familiar signs and respond correctly with other signs. As I said, it can be carried on for days, or again, it may be finished in five minutes.

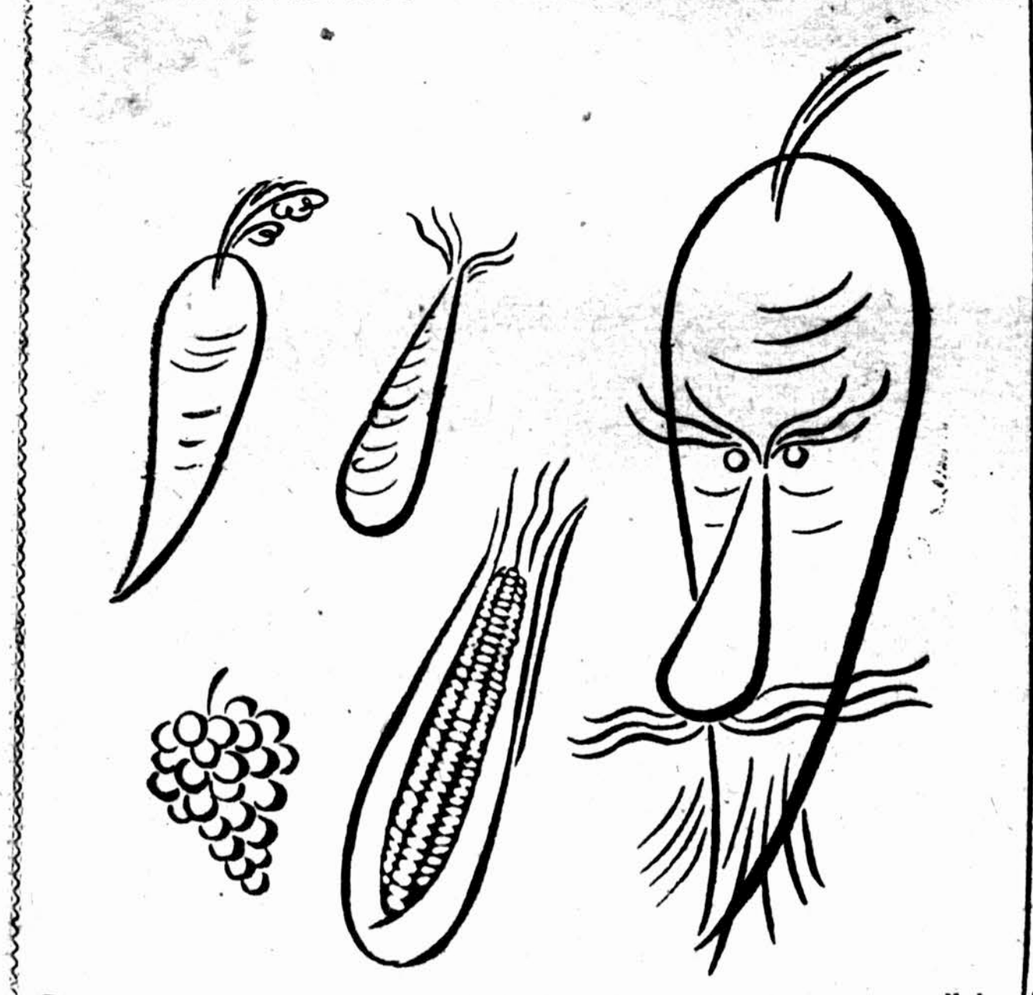
I suggest that you give the "pro", the dust-ring, the goat's milk, the gold-beater's skin, and the rest of the curriculum a wide miss-in-baulk and stick to mastering the opening gambit. It becomes then a question of brains only, and you can learn it as you loll in your lounge.

Wrestling, therefore, is not a question of muscles at all, but only of the mind. You think all this is some more of my usual bilge, do you? Will you do me the favour of cranking up the memory, if you have got one, and recalling the Gama-Zbysco match? Zbysco rushed while Gama was thinking. And Zbysco paid for the *faux pas* by being stretched flat by Gama in half a jiffy.

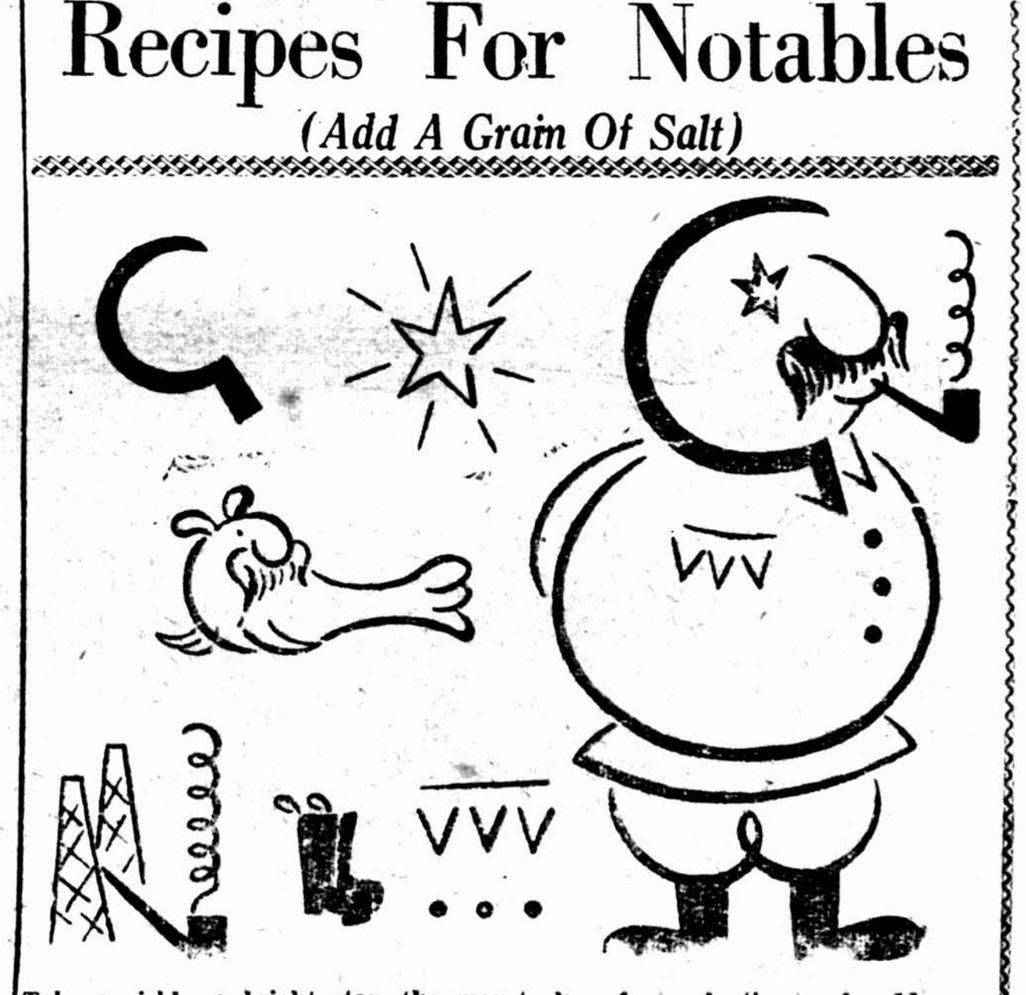
It is the brain that does it. In fact, you need not wrestle at all.

Recipes For Notables

(Add A Grain Of Salt)

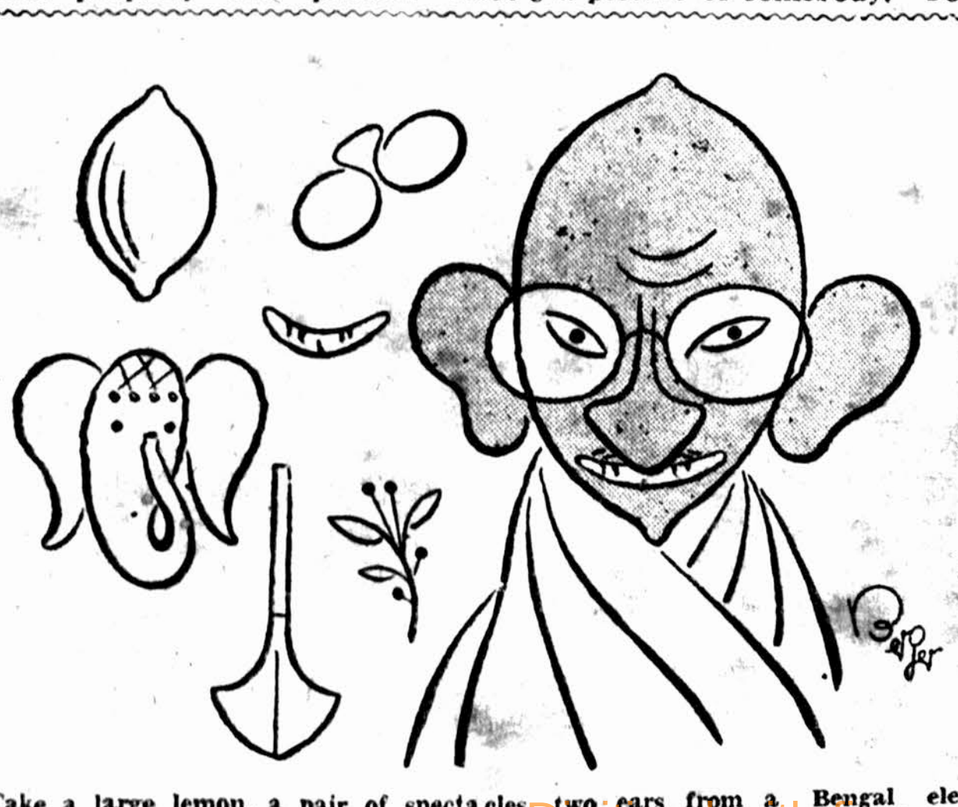


(The vegetable plate.) Take a full-sized fresh carrot and place a small inverted parsnip in the center....select two sound grapes for eyes and garnish with cornsilk for moustache and beard. Result: SHAW.

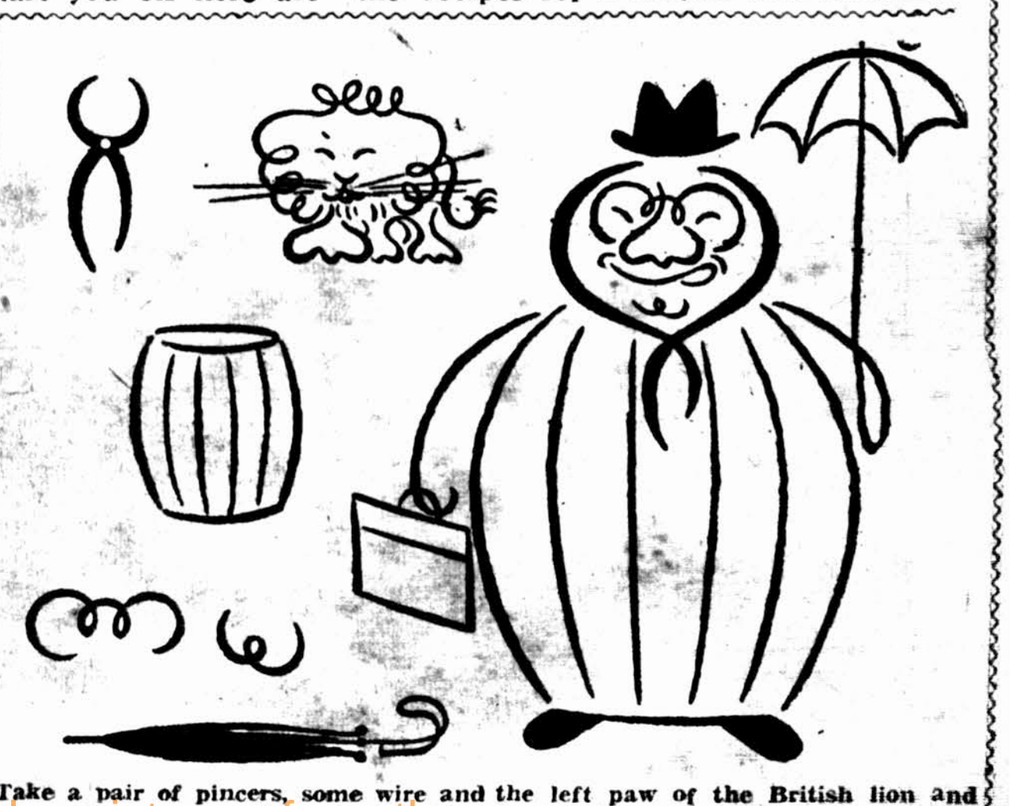


Take a sickle, a bright star, the moustache of an Arctic seal....add one Caucasian pipeline and a pair of sturdy black leather boots. For the gentleman's pockets add three Vs for Victory. Result: STALIN.

To many folks, some things look like people (long name for this: anthropomorphism) and, conversely, people look like things (no name for this). This is a great relief to cartoonists. By extension, this handy device makes it possible for any man-about-the-house (or woman) to be his own cartoonist. Just assemble a few choice odds and ends, put them together properly and—presto!—there's a picture of somebody. To start you off here are the recipes for a certain four notables.



Take a large lemon, a pair of spectacles, two ears from a Bengal elephant....add a spade, olive seeds and a gherkin. Expose it to the tropical sun and wrap it in a flowing white sheet. Result: GANDHI.



Take a pair of pincers, some wire and the left paw of the British lion and place them atop a determined-looking barrel. Top them with a London homburg and add an umbrella for rainy days. Result: BEVIN.

(Courtesy, N.Y. Times Magazine)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

DAWN IN DARKNESS

Thousands of rich men and women drive every year along the Dehra Dun-Mussoorie Road in search of gaiety and the cool Himalayan breeze, but few could have noticed a small building in Rajpore, seven miles away from Dehru Dun, where the blind girls are given a cheering message of hope and courage to face the world.

Unaware of the camera the blind knitter smiles.

Subsidised by the Pant Government this small school is run to teach the women deprived of their eye-sight to read perforated books, to knit socks and pull-overs and to work like those who have been gifted with eye-sight.

This useful school was founded sixty years ago by a band of pioneer missionaries. But the Congress Government. true to its ideal of service to the poor and the destitute, has decided to help it grow into a really big institution.

All credit for the great work of this little known institution goes to that band of social workers who have dedicated their lives to this school and have with great patience and at the cost of their own comforts continued to teach the unfortunate girls. It has been their effort to help these blind girls to see a gleam of light in the darkness that surrounds them.

A Sight To See

The knitting classes enable these girls to earn their own living, instead of depending on charities. They are also taught arithmetic, geometry and the three "Rs".

The Blind Girls' School has a corporate life of its own, comparing very favourably with the life in any other school. The girls are enrolled as girl-guides and given full training in First Aid Ambulance methods, and thus made useful citizens of the land. It is a sight even for the trained nurses to see these blind girls pass the tests of St. John Ambulance course.

The school does not forget its Old Girls, who have left the institution after being fully trained. They are provided a shelter if they require one. Arrangements are made for the marketing of their knitted and tailored goods, to ensure for them an independent living without the aid from usual charities.

Though the school has been in existence for the last sixty years, it has still to grow. The advent of the people's government in the United Provinces has inaugurated a brighter and greater future for this institution. It can be confidently asserted now that this institution will, in very near future, rank among the great institutions of our country.

They are trained in first aid and ambulance work. Even manning a stretcher team is not beyond them.

Reading is easy but mathematics was a problem, till the curious perforated board came into vogue.

An open air knitting class. Some of them are soon able to earn their livelihood independently by knitting.

They read with their fingers. Braille is the name for the three dimensional script.

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